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The pen vs. the sword:

Some agencies seek harmony in police-press ties

By Richard Kobel

Last September, when a 16-year-old Indianapolis youth shot himself in the head while in police custody, Police Chief Paul Annee used the media to inform an outraged public about the incident.

"There was a tremendous perception, particularly within the minority community, that the police killed this kid, and covered it up with this notion of a self-inflicted wound," Annee recalled recently. "But after we got the evidence out, and opened up the entire investigation, it became more and more clear to them what had actually happened."

According to investigators, the young man had hidden the gun in his high-top basketball shoes. With his hands cuffed behind his back, he was able to remove the gun from his shoe and shoot himself point-blank in the head while seated in the back of a police car.

Annee held a two-and-a-half-hour press conference to inform the public about the incident. All local television stations interrupted regular programming to televise the press conference live. Police also re-created the incident and gave videotapes to the press to show people how the incident occurred.

"The media was a real help," Annee said. "We used them to get our message out to the public, and to get the evidence out to the community for them to understand."

Although there were demonstrations and marches following the incident, Annee feels that his openness about the incident prevented the riots he had feared. "Quite honestly," he says, "I think the saving grace was our openness. We laid out every fact we had. By presenting the facts, you prevent people from drawing their own conclusions. I wanted the story presented on its facts, not perceptions of the facts."

A Trend Toward Openness

Annee's approach to the local news media in this instance exemplifies a trend toward more open and

cooperative media-relations practices in many police agencies. Progressive police administrators are better educated, more professional, and keenly aware of the media's effect on public perception, opinion and policy. They are more inclined to realize that the police need the press to educate and inform the public, to maintain a good image, and to prevent and solve crimes. The perception among such administrators is that the media can be a tremendous asset to the police mission.

When police are accessible to reporters and provide them with detailed, accurate information as quickly as they can, they have met the reporters' needs, and there are few problems — provided, of course, that the reporters return the favor in the form of ethical and sensitive behavior that does not betray police trust. However, the media's need for information must be balanced with the equally important needs of law-enforcement personnel, who must withhold information that may jeopardize a case or violate an individual's privacy. Too often, the conflicting needs of police agencies and the press can create uncooperative and adversarial working relationships that frustrate the aims of both parties and, ultimately, compromise the public's right to know.

"I can't really get irate with a reporter who tries to get as much information as he or she can," says Frank Kessler, who recently stepped down as Police Chief of Garden Grove, Calif. "But I hope they have an appreciation for the fact that it is necessary for the press to cooperate with law enforcement and to withhold certain information from publication. It's just an appreciation that a description of a car or a license number or whatever else could set the agency back months and months."

Sensing Something Wrong

Like the police they report on, journalists become

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Command breakdown cited:

NYPD assesses park riot

By Jacob R. Clark

Three New York City Police Department commanders at the scene of a riot in lower Manhattan on Aug. 6-7 have been held to blame for the "breakdown in command" that resulted in the "appalling behavior" of officers whose uncontrolled, violent response to the protest left 52 civilians and 18 police officers injured, and caused a flood of police brutality complaints to be filed with the city's Civilian Complaint Review Board.

A highly critical Police Department report released on Aug. 23 concluded, "The handling of the demonstration at Tompkins Square Park was not the New York City Police Department's finest hour."

As a result of the riot and the report's findings, Deputy Chief Thomas Darcy, 56, a 31-year police veteran, has "opted to retire." Police Commissioner Benjamin Ward told reporters at a press conference. Darcy had been criticized in an preliminary departmental review of the incident for leaving the confrontation just prior to an escalation in the

protest against the closure of the park for a 1 A.M. curfew.

Dep. Insp. Joseph Wodarski, 45, a 22-year veteran who was recently appointed commanding officer of the busy, prestigious Midtown South Precinct, and who Ward said failed to take command during Darcy's absence, has been transferred to a "less sensitive" post in Queens.

Unnecessary Confrontations

Ward said Wodarski "deferred all decisions" to Capt. Gerald McNamara, the commander of the Lower East Side precinct where the park is located, who tried to fill the "vacuum" of leadership "as best he could." "Unfortunately," Ward said, Captain McNamara's actions "were not well planned, staffed, supervised or executed. Unnecessary confrontations resulted which culminated in a riot."

Neither Darcy nor Wodarski were equipped with radios that would have allowed them to communicate freely with their subordinates and keep abreast of events during the park protest.

Ward said McNamara, 45, and commander of the Ninth Precinct for only 11 months, has been "temporarily removed from command," to be replaced by Insp. Elson Gelfand of the 16th Division in Queens.

McNamara will be restored to command of the Ninth Precinct in "six or seven months," Ward said.

In addition, Ward said two NYPD officers have been assigned to desk duty after the NYPD Advocate's Office brought charges that they used "unnecessary [and] excessive" force on bystanders during the melee.

The officers were later identified as Philip J. O'Reilly, 23, and Karen Connelly, 24, both with just two years on the force.

Cops Hid Their Badges

They are the first officers to be formally charged in the clash and Ward added that more charges against other officers are expected as the department and the Civilian Complaint Review Board continue their investigations.

At least, 101 police brutality

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Police chiefs call for expanded R&D component in antidrug bills

More than 40 big-city police chiefs and law-enforcement experts have demanded in a letter to Congress that part of the multibillion-dollar funding tied to pending antidrug legislation be used for expanded research and development efforts in the campaign against drugs.

The ad-hoc group's letter — dated July 25 and signed by 46 police chiefs and criminologists from throughout the United States — grew out of concern that efforts at stopping supply, seizure, and prosecution, as well as treatment and educational programs, need to be backed by research and development, which many currently feel they are not.

They also are concerned because the antidrug legislation now before Congress — which could end up costing anywhere from \$2.6 billion to \$6 billion — will, if passed, be the largest Federal appropriation affecting law enforcement in over two decades. Congress is still wrangling on how much will be spent and in what areas, but it is expected to vote on the legislation in September.

The group's letter, presented at the National Press Club in Washington, calls for "substantial funding for action research administered by agencies such as the National Institute of Justice and the Bureau of Justice Statistics."

Throwing Money at a Problem

"Such research is vital to winning the war against drugs," the letter said. "Without such research we will be merely throwing money at the problem."

Among the signers of the letter were: Minneapolis Police Chief Anthony V. Bouza; Baltimore Police Chief Cornelius J. Behan, who is president of the Police Executive Research Forum; Washington, D.C., Police Chief Maurice Turner; Los Angeles Police Chief Daryl F. Gates; Dade County, Fla., Public Safety Director Fred Taylor; Nashville, Tenn., Police Chief Joe Casey, who is president of the International Association of Chiefs of Police; Berkeley, Ca., Police Chief Ronald Nelson, president of the National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives,

and Darrel Stephens, executive director of the Police Executive Research Forum.

The pending drug legislation is the fourth major rewrite of antidrug statutes in 20 years, and Congress is busy trying to formulate a bipartisan proposal that will satisfy all the players in the campaign against drugs. As has been the case at other times in the recent past, the fact that 1988 is an election year has turned the antidrug issue into one of paramount importance for many politicians, with those in Congress being no exception.

Democrats are advocating a major change in antidrug priorities from interdicting and stopping the supply coming into the United States — which accounts for about 75 percent of the 1988 antidrug budget — to greater emphasis on education, treatment, rehabilitation, and prevention programs.

Republicans, on the other hand, favor a continued hard-line approach — "user accountability" and "disincentives" to reduce drug use — with more testing of

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Around the Nation

Northeast

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA — Metropolitan Police Insp. Edward Spurlock, commander of the department's acclaimed Repeat Offender Project, was promoted to deputy chief on July 29 and given command of the 3d Police District in the heart of Washington. Spurlock is the president of the Police Management Association.

NEW JERSEY — The Newark Police Department has resumed mounted patrols in the downtown area for the first time in 10 years. A squad of seven officers will enforce traffic laws and watch for pickpockets, purse snatchers and drug dealers. The reborn mounted patrol will cost \$350,000 a year.

NEW YORK — Paced by a surge in car thefts, crime in New York City rose by 5.7 percent in the first four months of 1988 compared to the same period last year, according to police statistics. From January through April, 35,209 cars were reported stolen in the city, an increase of 18.5 percent over the first four months of 1986. The homicide total for the first four months of this year was 6.2 percent higher than the figure recorded at this time last year.

Southeast

FLORIDA — State Trooper Jacqueline Robinson, 27, was arrested Aug. 2 after a drug-sniffing police dog found six kilograms of cocaine in her rented car.

A Florida chapter of the Southern Police Institute Alumni Association was formed last month, with Lieut. Rick J. Staly of the Orange County Sheriff's Office as interim president. Membership is open to Florida residents who are graduates of SPI's seminars or Administrative Officers Course.

GEORGIA — Wadley Mayor B. A. Johnson, who once ordered his town's police to shoot to kill stray dogs and shoot to wound suspected burglars, has now directed them to "shoot to stop" anyone brawling in the municipal park. Issuing his order after a weekend rumble in the park last month, Johnson said his police "are to shoot from the waist down only." Johnson said of the fighting teenagers, "If a policeman cannot stop them without pulling his gun, he will just have to wound them and bring them in."

LOUISIANA — Jefferson Parish Sheriff Harry Lee is planning to arm his deputies with Beretta 9mm pistols, carrying 15 rounds each, after a machine gun was found at a suspected drug dealer's home. New Orleans Police Superintendent Warren Woodfork also said last month that Berettas will be issued to the city's police officers.

TENNESSEE — The state sheriff's association has endorsed a resolution asking the Legislature to make drug sales to minors a capital offense. According to the resolution, the sale of all illegal drugs would be treated equally.

VIRGINIA — Manassas Police Sgt. John D. Conner 3d, a decorated seven-year veteran, was shot and killed last month by a man said to be despondent over

marital problems. Conner was shot with a semiautomatic rifle in the head, back, right arm and left leg on July 23 after responding to a report of shots fired at the home of Roy B. Smith. The slaying of Conner was said to be the first in the 115-year history of the Manassas Police Department.

Patrick Haley was forced to lay off 24 employees for lack of money to pay them, leaving only Haley, Chief Deputy Larry Newland, four jailers and four dispatchers to mind the store. Among those laid off earlier this month was Major Ralph Fizer, the Sheriff-elect, who is due to succeed Haley in January.

that Solarez may be trying to oust him because of pressure from local drug dealers in the wake of a recent antidrug campaign. Polanco says he plans to take his case to the Town Council. Until the matter is resolved or a new chief is appointed, Major Ed Leyba of the Maricopa County Sheriff's Department will serve as acting chief.

UTAH — Utah Highway Patrol Supt. Michael Chabries, 44, has been named as the new police chief of Salt Lake City, replacing Bud Willoughby, who retired due to illness.

Roger G. Closen, 50, a 10-year veteran of the Bountiful Police Department, was convicted recently of molesting three mentally handicapped women. He is due to be sentenced on Sept. 6.

Midwest

KENTUCKY — State troopers and National Guardsmen recently launched their third annual helicopter marijuana hunt in the Ashland, Pikeville and Morehead areas. The 1988 anti-pot campaign has so far hauled in 220,325 plants statewide, and generated 112 arrests.

MICHIGAN — A state jury in Detroit has convicted Alberta Easter, 70, and her three sons of murder in the 1987 shooting of three Inkster police officers during an attempt to serve a warrant.

The Michigan Court of Appeals ruled Aug. 1 that roadblocks to check drivers for signs of intoxication are ineffective and unconstitutional. The ruling upholds a decision by Wayne County Circuit Court Judge Michael Stacey, who issued a permanent injunction against the roadblocks. The three-judge appellate panel ruled that "while the goals of the sobriety checkpoint program are laudable, the program fails to qualify as a reasonable seizure under the Fourth Amendment."

OHIO — As of Aug. 5, only nine employees were left in the Clinton County Sheriff's Department, and road patrols were eliminated completely to keep pace with the manpower shortage. Sheriff

State police officials are blaming aggressive drivers who speed or cut across lanes for an 18-percent increase in highway deaths this year. From Jan. 1 through July 22, 295 people died in traffic accidents, compared to 251 during the same period last year, when the state reportedly had the safest roads in the United States.

MISSOURI — Violent crime increased by 23.3 percent during the first six months of this year in the unincorporated parts of St. Louis County and the eight municipalities served by county police, according to police statistics. In areas served by the county police, the number of murders and assaults with firearms in the first half of this year is double the number during the same period last year. In the 82 municipalities not served by the county police, violent crime decreased by 19.9 percent.

MONTANA — Aug. 29 has been set as the date for a contempt hearing for Flathead County Sheriff Chuck Rhodes, who has defied a court order to hold juveniles at the county jail.

CALIFORNIA — Morgan Hill Police Chief John Abbey resigned earlier this month to go into business as a consultant, developing law enforcement programs. Abbey, who had announced his resignation in late July, will be followed out the door by Cmdr. Leonard Long, a 17-year veteran of the Morgan Hill department, who also plans to go into consulting work.

Twenty-one San Francisco business leaders have donated \$6,000 each to keep the city's mounted police patrol operating through June 1989. The mounted unit had been threatened by a \$171-million city budget deficit.

San Francisco police have ended their one-year Mission Stamp and Coin sting operation, which led to 151 arrests and the recovery of \$1.6 million in stolen property. Undercover officers had advertised that they would buy all merchandise, no questions asked.

IDAHO — Fruitland Police Chief Tom Smith, 46, resigned, effective Sept. 1, without citing his reasons.

OREGON — Daniel McCollum, 34, has been named as the new Police Chief in Corvallis. McCollum, who had been chief in Glendale Heights, Ill., replaces interim chief Lieut. Michael Breazeal.

WASHINGTON — A 30-member police antidrug unit has begun cruising Tacoma streets armed with special arrest powers approved Aug. 16 by the City Council. Among those now subject to arrest are people who run when police appear, and those who furtively pass small packets or who show needle marks.

Plains States

MINNESOTA — The city of Minneapolis has chalked up 38 homicides so far this year, as compared to 28 during the same period in 1987. Neighboring twin city St. Paul has recorded seven homicides thus far in 1988.

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Southwest

ARIZONA — Guadalupe Police Chief Victor Polanco may be out of a job or he may only be suspended with pay, depending on whether you ask him or his City Manager, Juan Solarez. Polanco, who was suspended in early July for allegedly filing a false accident report in Mesa, was fired by Solarez on July 15 — so Solarez says — after the City Manager received documentation that Polanco had lied about his past employment with the Phoenix Police Department. Polanco, who was hired last September to lead the eight-member police force, suggested

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Briton tells U.S. police brass:

Get your scientific act together

The head of Britain's Science and Technology Group, which is responsible for providing scientific and technological know-how to that nation's 43 police forces, says scientists and policemen must work together to understand the "limitations of technology" so that systems designed to aid policing will be a boon and not a burden.

Assistant Undersecretary for Science and Technology Gordon J. Wasserman, speaking on July 9 to participants at the Police Management Association's annual conference in Charleston, S.C., said that the police must make themselves "intelligent customers" when shopping for new systems and equipment.

That can only be done, he noted, by an effective alliance of scientists and police jointly devising technology that can be effectively applied to police work.

"You're all the prey of salesmen who've got ideas — all believe their product can do the job. But really what we must do always is understand what the job is and what the technology is that's available to do it. Those two together make what people call 'the intelligent customer.'

2,500 Full-Time Researchers

Wasserman's group, which operates under the auspices of the Home Office — Britain's counterpart to the U.S. Department of Justice — consists of 2,500 scientists and researchers who work full-time applying technological advances to systems and equipment for the police. It was his group that applied state-of-the-art DNA research to develop a virtually foolproof evidential technique.

Wasserman urged his audience of police managers to push for the

establishment of a similar organization in the United States.

"What one needs in this business is scientists and policemen working together in order to really act as intelligent customers for the private sector," he said. "Without this synergy, without this working together, there's an awful lot of wasted money [and] an awful lot of systems are wasted."

Wasserman said technological advances are often wrongly applied to police work, and that part of his institute's purpose is to make sure that science is appropriately applied in ways useful to the police.

"It's no good having lots of scientists working on their own. You've got to have them working alongside policemen who know the job. It's no good having policemen trying to explain scientific breakthroughs; it's no good having brilliant scientists working without the people who have to use this technology," Wasserman said.

Applying DNA Breakthroughs

As an example, he pointed out that DNA profiling was not developed by the Science and Technology Group, but the technique was applied by the group specifically to police work.

"Our contribution was that one of our scientists read about DNA [research] and said, 'Hey, that is a useful application for police work. This thing is the kind of application we could use in a police context. This will give us a new form of evidence.'

So scientists in the group went about taking the existing research one step further — isolating DNA, differentiating between male and female, and developing methods in which a

suspect's DNA profile could be used as evidence to link him to a crime. If the group had not taken the initiative of examining this work, Wasserman said, the technology as it applies to policing may not have come to pass.

"I mention that because we cannot wait for products to come off the shelves. You can sit and wait for the salesman to come along, but you can be a long time waiting and you might also not be finding the right stuff. Often they're selling the stuff which is spun off from other industries," Wasserman said.

Computerize Later

When police agencies started to become intrigued with laser technology that could be used to enhance fingerprints, Wasserman's group — concerned over the prohibitive costs and potential hazards of laser technology — went about looking for alternate means of doing the same job.

The group came up with a process called vacuum metal decommission, which did the same job but costs much less and is faster, easier to use and more effective.

Wasserman said his group found through research that another highly touted advance in police technology — automated fingerprinting identification systems — are no more effective than "good manual systems."

"My message is about applying expensive science and technology to the wrong problem or setting yourselves a problem without an understanding of technology. Both must be understood," Wasserman said.

"Organize first, computerize later," he observed. "The point is what we must do is know what

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the restoration of the force has been discussed from time to time. Martin stressed that he does not want a CTA security force to be a "piecemeal operation" with "one system and two police departments."

Deputy Chief Sherwood Williams, who oversees the Mass Transit Unit, told LEN he had "no comment" on the plan.

CTA spokeswoman Rosemary Gully said that the CTA board could well decide on the matter when it meets on Sept. 7.

"It really is at a level where some decisions will be made and it won't be too long," Gully told LEN.

The 240-member Mass Transit Unit is backed up by about 100 moonlighting off-duty officers who patrol the city's bus routes in high-crime areas. CTA officials have criticized the unit, pointing out that it is often pulled from transit duties to supplement patrols during festivals and parades held in the city. Others

have criticized the use of the moonlighting officers, who they say don't have the incentive of full-time workers.

Under the current setup, the CTA also has little say in deployment issues and cannot order cops to patrol problem areas.

Gully said that one question that must be decided is whether officers in the previous force "would be allowed to return." Also undecided is how many officers the CTA would need, how much it would cost, and where the money would come from, she added.

The CTA board would have to approve any plan and Gully noted that "they're kind of divided too."

"It's going to take a coming together so that we know whether we are or are not going to have this force. I think that [the CTA Board] have decided the pros and cons, now they just have to act on it. And I'm sure that's where we are," Gully said.

Old-time crime is new problem in West: cattle rustling

Law-enforcement and agricultural officials in Western states say rustlers are rounding up cattle and selling the stolen bovines to cash in on beef prices that soared earlier this year, and that the number of livestock thefts in states such as California and Nevada are up nearly 50 percent from 1987.

"I mention that because we cannot wait for products to come off the shelves. You can sit and wait for the salesman to come along, but you can be a long time waiting and you might also not be finding the right stuff. Often they're selling the stuff which is spun off from other industries," Wasserman said.

In addition, they say, investigations into these crimes are hampered by the mobility of the rustlers, who now employ trucks and trailers instead of horses in their operations, and because ranchers usually discover the thefts months after they have occurred.

Inconsistent branding laws from state to state also complicate matters, while Eastern states have no branding laws at all and the cattle can easily be sold there with little or no problem, they add.

"It's a tremendous problem along with all the other problems ranchers have — drought and everything else," said William Slagle, a livestock theft investigator for the California Department of Agriculture. His office aids local sheriffs in identifying and recovering stolen cattle.

So far this year, Slagle said, California has recorded a 41-percent increase in theft over last year, when the losses due to theft were set at 1,773 head. Through May of this year, 1,356 head worth approximately \$600,000 have been stolen.

Discoveries Made Too Late

Although beef prices have dropped sharply in the last couple of months, as farmers were forced to sell off herds because of the drought plaguing most of the nation, losses are expected to climb even higher as ranchers round up the herds released on the range for the grazing season. It is usually then that the thefts are discovered — often many months after they occur, which makes catching the thieves difficult, Slagle said.

Slagle said some losses can be attributed to animal predators and often cattle will stray to other ranches, and the rancher will attempt to search for them. When the owner comes up empty-handed, Slagle's office issues a bulletin to other ranchers that shows the missing cattle's brand.

By then it is often too late.

"We suspect, but we have no way of knowing, that a lot of our stolen cattle probably go to states that have no brand inspection," a category that includes most of the Eastern states.

Rustlers can operate in several ways, Slagle pointed out.

"The one that is most visible to the rancher is theft by slaughter. The person shoots the animal at the location and then either takes the entire carcass or only takes part of the animal. And those are

readily visible," he said, adding that such thieves are usually taking the meat for their own use.

"We do, every now and then, run into people from urban areas who go out, shoot, butcher, and sell the meat," Slagle added.

Bypasing Brand Names

Unbranded cattle, such as calves, are a favorite target of rustlers, who can sell the unidentifiable animals quite handily, he said. The calves might also be kept to raise for breeding purposes, he added.

In Sonoma County, Calif., 30 miles north of San Francisco, Deputy Spence Martin says thefts have "gone up quite a bit this year." Martin, who has investigated livestock-theft cases since 1982, said investigations often show that rustling is carried out by ranchers themselves.

"A lot of rustling is simply cows that come across fence lines and are just not given back," he told LEN. "There's a lot of evidence to indicate all over the Western states that a lot of rustling is done by neighbors and it may not be exactly done purposely."

Often ranchers will claim they didn't know that the cattle were strays.

One case, Martin recalled, involved a 78-year-old rancher who had been in the business for 50 years. His "blue slip" — a consignment ticket required in California to haul cattle, which details the number and type of cattle being transported — said there were 10 Holsteins on the truck.

"I climbed in the truck and there were 23 animals and there wasn't a single Holstein," Martin said.

Thievery in Plain View

It is not uncommon for entire herds to be stolen, Martin said, usually out of auction yards during sale days.

"An auction yard is an extremely busy operation with a lot of activity going on. And there's been many, many instances where they'll back a semi and load 115, 120 animals right in front of everybody," Martin said.

"It's kind of like in the Army. They say if you walk around with a file folder in your hand and move purposely nobody will ever say anything to you. Well, that's what these guys do. They just come in, make it look like they belong doing what they're doing and they drive right out with somebody's herd and nobody's the wiser until the animals are gone."

Livestock-theft investigators rarely solve crimes occurring within their own jurisdictions, with recoveries often involving cattle stolen elsewhere. "They're stolen here and they're gone out of our county in the time it takes

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Chicago may revive independent security force for transit system

In his first public comment on the issue, Chicago Police Supt. LeRoy Martin has said he has "no problem" with the formation of an independent security force for the Chicago Transit Authority.

A spokeswoman for the CTA said a dialogue between the transit authority and the Chicago Police Department is ongoing and "it won't be too long" before a decision is made.

Martin told the Chicago Tribune on July 26 that a move to form a separate transit force would put the 240 officers of the department's Mass Transit Unit, who currently patrol the city's rail and bus lines, "back in my [police] stations."

"It's not that I'm hurting," Martin said, but he noted that the formation of a CTA force would free up enough officers to add three new beat patrolmen to each of the city's 25 police districts.

The CTA had its own force up until 1981, when it was disbanded by former Mayor Jane Byrne in a round of budget cuts. Since then,

the restoration of the force has been discussed from time to time.

Martin stressed that he does not want a CTA security force to be a "piecemeal operation" with "one system and two police departments."

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Under the current setup, the CTA also has little say in deployment issues and cannot order cops to patrol problem areas.

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People and Places

DWI lookout

A lieutenant who spent 11 years in traffic enforcement with the Omaha, Neb., Police Department expects to testify before Congress later this year to detail his plan for a nationwide computerized tally of drivers convicted of alcohol and drug violations. Such a data base, he says, could be used in a "nationally coordinated approach" to track violators from state to state.

Herbert Walker, 58, a 28-year veteran of the Omaha police, says the proposed data base, which he has named DATA (for Drug-Alcohol Tracking Approach), would record drug and alcohol violations across the United States, and would allow jurisdictions to see where enforcement may be lacking. Agencies could then formulate approaches or programs to improve their effectiveness.

Information gathered for the data base would be fed into a "focal point" such as the Department of Transportation or the Drug Enforcement Administration in Washington, D.C., Walker told LEN. From there, the information would be made available to police agencies throughout the country.

"That way you could better track these arrests," Walker said, adding that the sharing of information between agencies would allow for "better cooperation between agencies in joint operations" at the Federal and state levels.

Walker said the idea grew from a similar program he helped devise for the Omaha Police Department, which led to a five-year increase of nearly 300 percent in the number of arrests for drug- and alcohol-related traffic offenses — from 762 arrests in 1982 to almost 3,000 in 1987.

For its efforts, the department received an award sponsored jointly by Northwestern University and the Department of Transportation.

Walker thinks his approach — if it gets the required support — can be used nationally to help in the ongoing campaign against drug and alcohol offenses.

"Everything seems so darned disorganized," Walker said of current efforts. He added that if the United States really wants to tackle the problem it should mount an all-out effort like that seen during World War II.

What They Are Saying

"The handling of the demonstration at Tompkins Square Park was not the New York City Police Department's finest hour."

From a report by Chief of Department Robert J. Johnston Jr. on the police response to a protest/riot on Aug. 6-7. (1:3)

Walker cites the fact that very little research is put into the antidrug effort and that police departments fail to utilize information systems fully. There is "a need for consistency in arrests and conviction rates," he said, adding that "with the data that would be supplied by the system you could see a significant difference in both the areas of drugs and drunk driving."

Walker also claims that the drug and alcohol issues have become too politicized and as a result, some jurisdictions are too soft on enforcement.

Nebraska's U.S. Senators, Republican David Karnes and Democrat J. J. Exon, have praised Walker's proposal and plan to push it before Congress when new antidrug legislation is considered in the fall. Walker says he expects to be called to testify before the House on the merits of his proposal.

Paying the piper

While calls for an increase in the Federal minimum wage are heard increasingly throughout the country, one Iowa police chief barely missed having his salary cut down to the \$3.35-an-hour rate by City Council members fed up with his job performance.

The Winterset, Iowa, City Council hacked away from an attempt to cut Police Chief Bruce Lee's yearly \$22,000 salary to the minimum wage.

The proposed cut would have slashed to \$7,488 the annual salary for the top law-enforcement official in this town of 5,000 residents, about 25 miles southwest of Des Moines.

The council, which cited doubts about Lee's competence, was also said to be angered over Lee's decision earlier this year to demote Assistant Chief John Alles and hire a new assistant, according to a report in the Des Moines Register.

The council did not have the power to fire Lee or hire a replacement, so during its June meeting decided to reduce his salary.

Mayor Bob Howell immediately vetoed the council's action. The council had 30 days to override the veto, but made no move to do so during its July 18 session.

Howell said the appearance of more than 100 Lee supporters

during a City Council session earlier in July may have influenced the council's decision not to override his veto.

Howell told the Des Moines Register that he believes Lee, who was hired earlier this year, was trying to do a good job and needed time to prove his worth — at \$22,000 a year.

Home grown

Vincent Del Castillo, a 25-year veteran of the New York City Transit Police who has served as acting chief of that agency since February 1987, has been given permanent appointment as head of the 3,900-member force, the chairman of the Metropolitan Transit Authority announced in late July.

Del Castillo's appointment marks the first time a Transit Police chief has been chosen from the agency's ranks. Previous chiefs have come from the New York City Police Department, which exercises some operational control over the Transit Police.

Del Castillo, 51, was appointed acting chief following the resignation of Chief James Meehan, who stepped down in the wake of controversy surrounding the 1983 death of Michael Stewart, a young black artist, allegedly at the hands of TA police.

Eleven TA police were cleared in the investigation of Stewart's death, but the case has continued to be a rallying point for activists who criticize police actions against minorities.

MTA chairman Robert Kiley cited Del Castillo's "exclusive experience" as a TA officer as a factor in his appointment. That experience, Kiley said, "gives him special insight into the strength and needs of the department."

"His firm and aggressive management of the Transit Police Department while acting chief demonstrates his leadership abilities," Kiley added.

Del Castillo, a native of Brooklyn, N.Y., joined the Transit Police in 1963, was appointed inspector in 1976, deputy inspector in 1980, and assistant chief inspector in 1983. He holds a bachelor's degree in personnel from Empire State College, and a master's degree in public administration from John Jay College of Criminal Justice. He is currently pursuing a doctorate at Fordham University.

Help is on the way

If Reno, Nev., Police Chief Robert Bradshaw is smiling a bit more these days, he has 25 good reasons to do so: his department

has 25 new officers — with 63 more on the way — as a result of a grass-roots campaign by residents who were "literally marching on City Council" to air their demands for more police protection and force a referendum to raise the necessary funds.

According to Bradshaw, the newly hired officers, who began orientation on July 25, will help to bring the Police Department's manpower level more in line with the 2.5 officers per 1,000 residents suggested in one study.

The Reno police force had been shrinking since 1981, when Nevada voters passed a property-tax abatement referendum similar to California's Proposition 13, with the reduced revenues supposed to have been made up through sales taxes. But when recession hit the nation's economy in 1982, those revenues never materialized, and Bradshaw was forced to cut his force through attrition.

In the special election held this past May, voters approved a property-tax override which helped supply funds for the hiring of new officers. Bradshaw is authorized to hire up to 88 officers in the coming fiscal year to bring the force back up to its 1980 level.

Bradshaw said it was the third attempt to get funds for more officers.

"I think that the major ingredient that made the difference was the grass-roots campaign that occurred," he said. "This was not going to go back on the ballot except for the neighborhood advisory groups literally marching on City Council."

Reno officers were also involved in getting the issue on the ballot, Bradshaw added.

"The money became available July 1," said Bradshaw. "We wanted to show the public that we were serious about this and wanted to get them on as quickly as possible, so the first 25 hired were lateral-entry, POST-certified police officers from other agencies."

A second group of officers will be hired Sept. 12.

Half nelson

Country music star Willie Nelson agreed to do a benefit concert on Aug. 23 to support the proposed National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial and an American Indian relief fund, and in so doing averted a threatened nationwide boycott of his shows by the 200,000-strong Fraternal Order of Police.

Nelson's decision to hold a combined benefit in Springfield, Mass., for the National Law Enforcement Officers' Memorial Fund and the American Indian Relief Fund was made after nearly 600 police officers from Federal, state and local agencies throughout the Northeast picketed his July 29 concert in

Warwick, R.I.

The officers were angered over Nelson's support of Leonard Peltier, an American Indian serving two life terms for the 1975 killings of two FBI agents in South Dakota. Nelson had performed in a concert last fall to raise funds for Peltier's defense in a second trial he is seeking.

The boycott was called by Wythe County, Va., Sheriff Wayne Pike, who told LEN he was angered when he heard of Nelson's plans to support Peltier's cause.

"To me, that's like my deputies holding a concert for some guy who was convicted of running over a child while he was driving drunk."

"I don't think it's right for entertainers to hold these kinds of concerts for somebody who's killed another human being, regardless of whether it's a police officer or who it is."

Pike wrote letters to jurisdictions around the country calling for a boycott of Nelson's benefit shows for Peltier, and received his first response in Rhode Island.

Wayne Sacco, president of Rhode Island's Fraternal Order of Police, said he met with Nelson after the demonstration and "Mr. Nelson said he does not support cop killers."

"He wanted to know in what way he could show that he does support law enforcement," said Sacco. "We felt that the only way he could do something that would affect law enforcement throughout the country would be to do something for the national police memorial fund."

"He agreed to that; he suggested it," Sacco said, adding that the FOP has rescinded the boycott call and has "lowered our picket signs" for now.

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NYPD sizes up botched response to protest

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complaints have been filed thus far, with follow-up investigations hampered by the poor quality of videotapes taken of the riot and the fact that some officers removed or hid their badges from view.

The 16-page report, prepared by Chief of Department Robert J. Johnston Jr., outlined a series of communications foulups and tactical gaffes committed by the commanders at the scene of the disturbance and proposed new guidelines to "regain public confidence and to insure that such conduct will not happen again."

Other serious mistakes made by police and outlined in Johnston's report included:

¶ In addition to his leaving the scene, Darcy did not equip himself with a radio and did not know that a 10-85 — a call for a "general mobilization" — had been made by McNamara. Wodarski also failed to equip himself with a radio and failed to "assemble, assign, and deploy" the more than 300 police officers who raced to the scene in response to the "general mobilization" call.

¶ A failure to organize arrest teams.

¶ A failure to withdraw from the confrontation until commanders were sure they had enough reinforcements to counter the hundreds of demonstrators, set up escape routes, or block traffic, which further added to the general mayhem.

¶ A failure to secure rooftops, which allowed demonstrators to throw rocks, bottles and debris at the police on the streets below.

¶ A helicopter was called in, which drew additional crowds to the disturbance.

¶ The setting up of a command center inside the park in the midst of demonstrators. The command post was not manned by a superior officer and no log of events was kept.

¶ A failure to identify officers at the scene until the conflict was well over.

¶ A serious breakdown in communication in the notification of top commanders. Ward was not notified of the riot until hours after the incident had taken place.

Retraining at All Levels

The report recommended that a "department-wide, multilevel, retraining program in crowd control and effective policing of street disorders" be implemented, as well as "executive-level training."

It said that "periodic refresher disorder training" should be provided to certain officers designated as "first responders." It also recommended that supervisory personnel — lieutenants and sergeants — be required to attend presentations on civil disturbances and related topics.

It also calls for designating civilian observers who will be present at all demonstrations.

Other recommendations include: Maintaining an adequate supply of riot gear — including badge-numbered helmets — and each city borough should have a trailer that can be used as a temporary headquarters during a disturbance; requiring that all commanders present at major

protests carry radios; videotaping of demonstrations by the police; and periodic inspections during protest patrols to insure that officers are not concealing their badges.

Inexperience Faulted

"The intensity of the demonstration — the bricks, bottles, fireworks and the atmosphere of mayhem — were a new and alarming experience to many of our younger officers," the report concluded. "With few exceptions, demonstrations such as this have not been seen in the city in 20 years.... Only our most seasoned veterans have experienced anything of this nature."

At the press conference, Ward said that police inexperience "was a significant factor" in the handling of the protest. He noted that the NYPD — which has prided itself on its crowd control tactics and its restraint during past civil disturbances — is now a much younger force than it was during the fiscal and personnel cutbacks of the 1970's.

He added that the department is "hundreds of sergeants short at this time" and this has added to a gap in supervision of its 23,000-man force.

Class Struggle

The incident began when hundreds of demonstrators — mostly young, many of them homeless — began protesting the 1 A.M. curfew at the park, which is a haven for the homeless and other disaffected groups in the Lower East Side.

City officials said the curfew was enforced because residents near the park complained of late-night noise and drug dealing. Opponents of the curfew said it was part of a city plan to rid the area of "undesirables" to satisfy the upscale residents of the increasingly trendy, rapidly gentrifying neighborhood.

On Saturday night, Aug. 6, 86 foot-patrol officers and 11 mounted officers in or near the park encountered 150-200 demonstrators, who waved banners, chanted slogans and taunted the officers. Powerful M-80 firecrackers were set off, and bottles thrown by demonstrators hit two mounted officers.

By 12:45 A.M. on Aug. 7, Captain McNamara had called for reinforcements from the Manhattan North and Brooklyn North Task Forces, as more bottles and refuse were directed at police by

the protesters. The officers began chasing people from the park and mounted officers charged the crowd, which scattered throughout the park and surrounding streets, leading to pandemonium.

Many of those who filed complaints said they were innocent bystanders or passers-by leaving the numerous nightclubs and restaurants surrounding the park.

Indiscriminate Beatings

Videotapes taken by local residents show one officer jamming his nightstick into the spokes of a passing bicycle, prompting the rider to fall to the ground, whereupon he was beaten by nearby officers.

Other witnesses said officers used racial epithets during the

Continued on Page 7

How would your line officers handle Bonnie & Clyde today?

If you don't know (and they don't), it might be time to find out. Learn how you can update and enhance your rules, regulations, policies and procedures — contact the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies, Inc., today and find out how your law enforcement agency can gain nationwide accreditation. Call 1-800-368-3757. In Virginia: 1-800-468-7784 or (703) 352-4225 for free information. Or clip the coupon and mail to:

Ms. Beth Denniston
Commission on Accreditation for
Law Enforcement Agencies, Inc.
4242B Chain Bridge Road
Fairfax, Virginia 22030

and nonviolence. Also, each of the city agencies involved will adopt a class, and they will be responsible for providing such resources as field trips, job shadowing and internships. We hope that after six months each student will have a mentor from an agency who will create a very trusting relationship and watch them to make sure they don't drop out of school."

Students in the Institute of Law and Justice will take the usual ninth-grade subjects, but the courses will be infused with law-related material. In English classes, for example, they will be assigned to read novels dealing with how the downtrodden have been able to survive within the system. Science courses will include some environmental law, and social studies will cover such things as Hammurabi's code of law, the trial of Joan of Arc, and the Nuremberg war-crimes trials.

Prospective police officers and lawyers will be welcomed by the institute, but primarily it will aim to open students' eyes to support services in the justice system, such as social work, psychiatry, forensic science and legal stenography. "What we're trying to create is a four-year, comprehensive law-related education program," Lesser said.

For this first school year, the institute's students were self-selected. They had already applied to attend Martin Luther King High and later received let-

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NYC high school students to get close-up look at law and justice

More than 200 ninth-graders in a New York City high school will get a close-up look at the city's law and justice system during the coming school year through a



Burden's
Beat
Ordway P. Burden

cooperative program with municipal agencies. The students make up the first entering class in an innovative program called the Institute of Law and Justice at Martin Luther King Jr. High School.

Like several other cities, New York already has high schools with law-related studies, including criminal-justice courses. But the new program at King High School will have a broader focus. For one thing, said the program's teacher coordinator, Debbie Lesser, "We will be concentrating on the teachings of Dr. King and the idea of social justice

Name: _____

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Agency: _____

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(State) _____ (Zip) _____

Phone: () _____

Police, press agree: cooperation can ease tensions, lead to better, more balanced news coverage

Continued from Page 1

frustrated, suspicious and more aggressive when they have difficulty obtaining information. When reporters sense that the police are withholding information, instinct tells them that something is wrong, and they try to find out through other means what the police don't want to talk about.

To prevent the anger and animosity that can develop between the police and the press, many police administrators make a special effort to accommodate media requests. According to Chief Annee, cooperation with the press is part of survival in the business of being a police administrator.

Kessler agrees. "I come from the school that believes that you don't get into a contest with somebody that buys ink by the barrel when you buy it by the bottle," he quips.

Police who cooperate with the press say they receive more accurate, fair and balanced news coverage as a result. Their openness relieves the tension and suspicion between the two camps, and creates a spirit of cooperation that encourages the media to publicize positive police stories that educate the public and enhance the image of the police in the community. The result is a better-informed public with a more accurate perception of their police agency.

Police-Media Dialogue

David Anderson, an assistant editorial page editor for the New York Times, encourages police administrators to approach and maintain a dialogue with their local media. The creative use of the press, he says, can be a tremendous asset to a police department.

"The agencies that just quietly go about their jobs don't get much attention until something goes wrong, and then maybe they are written about from a standpoint of a certain amount of ignorance or they are just misunderstood," notes Anderson, the former publisher of Police magazine. "It is very much in the interests of a police department to cooperate with the press, especially because there is a great deal of public misunderstanding about the police."

Gayle Smith, a former public information officer for the Davis County, Utah, Sheriff's Department, says her media policy there was to "go the extra mile." Available for inquiries 24 hours a day, Smith took a proactive approach and often contacted reporters directly to inform them of developing stories.

"I felt that because of the cooperation I had given them, that they in turn returned my favors," she said. "For instance, when we put together our Victim Response Unit, that was a very

unique thing and we received a lot of press coverage on that. We invited the press, asked them to please give this a nice story, and one of the papers did a two-page story on it."

Promoting Accurate Reporting

Cooperation with the press can also help to assure more accurate reporting. Kevin Diaz, a police reporter for the Minneapolis Star Tribune, attributes most of his reporting errors to a lack of access to police information. "If they had just told me what the situation was, we would have avoided a lot of problems," he said. "I'm not saying that reporters invent when they don't know what the facts are, but sometimes you get bad information and nobody's even willing to check it out and tell you whether you're on the right track or not."

Diaz also believes that cooperative police departments get better treatment in return. "Any reporter can tell you that covering the cops is a hard beat, and the less confrontation for them the better," he said. "The departments that close out the press sow a lot of suspicion and distrust, and they create problems for themselves down the line."

When a police officer in Wethersfield, Conn., shot and killed an unarmed 17-year-old male after a high-speed car chase, the local police agency remained silent about the incident while investigations were conducted. David Lesher, a former reporter in that area who now writes for the Los Angeles Times, says journalists were forced to obtain most of their information about the incident from biased, third-hand sources who were highly critical of the police officer's action.

Although the officer was later cleared of any wrongdoing, Lesher feels the police could have spared themselves a lot of the heavy press criticism that followed by releasing their preliminary findings and getting their side of the story out. Instead, the public perceived that the silent police officials had something to hide.

In crisis situations, many observers agree, police administrators should actively seek to have the media report their side of the story. "I'd go wherever I could to get my side of the story told," says David Mozee, a former Director of Press Relations for the Chicago Police Department. "I've begged, borrowed and stolen time to tell my department's side of the story. If you clam up in a shell and let the public believe only the negative, then that's all they have to go by."

Image-Conscious Policing

These days, Mozee is sharing his experiential wisdom with others in law enforcement

through seminars in media relations that he teaches at the Institute of Police Technology and Management in Jacksonville, Fla. In that capacity, he tells police that they should be open about corruption and other police misconduct, instead of trying to protect officers and the image of the department.

"The public can understand crooked cops," Mozee notes. "They can understand that some cops try to take advantage of the system. What they can't understand is the police department trying to cover it up."

When the Minneapolis Police Department conducted a long internal drug investigation, disciplinary charges were filed against eight officers. "Some departments would have tried to cover that up, but it would look like a big scandal when it came," says Kevin Diaz of the Star Tribune. "The Minneapolis police simply kept the news media abreast as things developed, and the story came out in dribs and drabs and it was never that big of a deal."

Mozee also recalled the openness his former department exercised when rocked by police scandals. "We tried to be as cooperative as possible," he said. "If we arrested an officer for a crime, we were the first ones to tell it to the media. That was hard for a lot of police administrators at that time to buy. If we had enough information to arrest an officer, then they were like any other criminal. We owed them absolutely nothing. But we did owe the public something and we did owe the rest of the Police Department something."

Berry's World



"Now, to translate the sergeant's statement from police-eze to English, we have Professor..."

Mutual Trust Essential

The most important aspect of a cooperative press policy is mutual trust. Journalists must be able to trust that police are not withholding information unnecessarily, and that when police do withhold it, they will release it as quickly as possible. On the other hand, police must trust journalists to honor requests to withhold sensitive information.

Such trusts can easily be abused or overlooked. Police tend to be overly cautious in releasing information and sometimes use their right to withhold information too freely. Cases in progress and the protection of privacy rights can become blanket ex-

cuses for police who prefer not to cooperate with the press at all. Conversely, competition among media outlets has been known to prompt journalists to print sensitive information that the police have asked them to withhold.

Robert Louden, a former chief hostage negotiator for the New York City Police Department, recalls a kidnapping case where the actions of a TV news crew thwarted a planned ransom drop. "When we became aware that they knew about it, we asked them not to cover it," he said. "We were afraid that the criminals might do something drastic." The news crew ignored

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Burden's Beat: High schoolers to get closer look at law & justice

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ters inviting them to be in the Institute of Law and Justice curriculum. In later years, Lesser said, "We would like to be a little more selective," with at least 84 percent of the students reading at or above grade level.

The Institute for Law and Justice was designed by a blue-ribbon commission headed by Police Commissioner Benjamin Ward and Thomas Evans of the prestigious law firm of Mudge Rose, Guthrie, Alexander and Ferdon. The commission's 20 members include prominent judges and lawyers as well as the city's criminal-justice coordinator, the commissioners of juvenile justice and corrections, and the directors of victim services and probation. With that kind of high-level support, there should be no trouble in attracting excellent mentors for the program at Martin Luther King Jr. High School.

Fallout of Glasnost: Mikhail Gorbachev's effort to let a little fresh air into Soviet society has opened some windows on crime in the U.S.S.R. The official line used to be that crime was a capitalistic phenomenon that would disappear as Communism advanced. The Soviets have stopped kidding themselves.

Every Wednesday for the past year, press briefings on recent crimes and accidents have been held in Moscow and other big cities. The briefings don't provide the grisly details beloved of U.S. tabloid readers, but they do show that the Soviet Union is not free of murder, assault, rape, larceny and prostitution. Street crime is apparently much less frequent in Soviet cities than in ours, mainly because fewer guns are available to bad guys and there is less to steal. Also, it's harder to conceal criminal activity in a society where the movements of citizens

are tightly controlled.

Despite the controls, though, the Soviet Union even has organized crime. (The gangs are often referred to as "Mafia" in the press.) In recent months, newspapers have carried stories of gangs in the Asian republics and in Moscow and Leningrad which run extortion and protection rackets, control cemeteries, taxi companies and other businesses, and corrupt policemen and government officials.

Karl Marx must be writhing uneasily in his grave.

Ordway P. Burden is president of the Law Enforcement Assistance Foundation and chairman of the National Law Enforcement Council. He welcomes correspondence to his office at 651 Colonial Blvd., Washington Township, NJ 07675.

NYPD criticizes its riot response

Continued from Page 5

melee and beat bystanders indiscriminately.

By 2 A.M., police had blocked off part of the area and there was a lull in the confrontation. But an hour later, demonstrators had regrouped and the violence continued with more bottles being flung at officers, who responded by swinging their nightsticks at perpetrators. Small fires were set by the demonstrators, who also rammed the glass doors of a luxury apartment building on the park's eastern perimeter.

Skirmishes continued until 6 A.M., when the last protesters disbanded, vowing to return to the park the following weekend.

About 500 protesters marched on the Ninth Precinct on Aug. 10, when police officers failed to show up at a community meeting to discuss the disturbance. But police — some clad in riot gear — had already set up barricades around the precinct building. Lieut. Robert Cividanes told some of the protesters that the cops would meet with a dozen protesters, but said the police would not attend a meeting at a nearby church, as demanded by protest organizers. To do so, he said, would put police in a "confrontational situation." After an hour, during which protesters chanted

antipolice slogans and drew swastikas on patrol cars, the demonstration ended without incident.

Police Restraint

Police proved remarkably restrained during a follow-up demonstration in the early-morning hours of Aug. 14 that was witnessed by a LEN reporter. Although the two busloads of officers in riot gear were taunted mercilessly by protesters, who were blocking an avenue on the western perimeter of the park, there was none of the violence that marred the protest of the week before.

The reporter also saw scores of undercover cops milling about the crowd.

"About 90 percent of these guys would rather be home in bed," one of them said.

Demonstrators said they will continue protests until curfews are lifted.

Mayor Edward I. Koch, who toured Tompkins Square Park on Aug. 18, called the park a "cesspool" and said the city must wrest control of the park from the protesters, whom he called "anarchists."

Koch had lifted Tompkins Square Park's curfew the day following the Aug. 7 melee.

Western investigators cowed by rising tide of cattle rustling

Crime found to be easy to commit, hard to catch

Continued from Page 3
to drive to the county line," Martin said.

"It's an extremely mobile crime," he added.

On-the-Road Vulnerability

In fact, most arrests occur on the road, when the stolen cattle are being transported, Martin said. "That's where they're vulnerable because when they're rustling they look just like any other farmer. You gob it and you literally won't know what you're looking at and you're looking at the crime as it takes place."

Martin said he will not hesitate to stop a vehicle if his suspicions are aroused.

"We don't have to see a violation. We don't have to have any independent information that there's stolen cattle in that vehicle. All we have to know is if it's capable of hauling cattle we can pull it over for inspection and paperwork."

Once the paperwork is inspected, Martin and his partner will climb into the truck to make sure that what's inside corresponds with the entries on the blue slip. Brands also are checked and compared with "brand

books" that the deputies carry with them.

"We see a smudged brand and we're all over that right away," he noted.

If the paperwork checks out, the driver is free to go. But anytime it doesn't or the deputies are not satisfied with the driver's explanation, a "load in dispute" is declared and the cattle are impounded for 90 days at an auction yard while investigators search for the owner.

Martin says "five or six" arrests have been made in Sonoma County this year. Among the recovered cattle were some from Texas and one cow that had been missing for three years.

"Bizarre Paper Policies"

He said most ranchers comply with paperwork requirements, but it is "bizarre, awful paper policy" of other states that can make his job more complicated.

In Texas, Martin said, all that is required of a bill of ownership is a signature to be written on the back and "whoever is the last name on the back, that's the owner of the cow. It's never verified or questioned."

Other California deputies have also noted that thefts are up this

year. In Tehama County, about 120 miles north of San Francisco, Deputy Dennis Garton said 35 to 40 head have been reported missing, while in Kings County, 35 miles south of Fresno, Deputy Ken Maxwell says 100 head are missing. He estimated the cost of the loss at \$45,000, and said a \$10,000 reward has been posted.

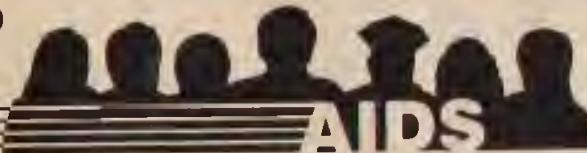
Maxwell said California does not require brands on cattle, but most ranchers brand anyway. As a result, he said, a lot of the stolen cattle end up in Texas or points east where brands aren't required and where there are "untold different requirements."

"The only thing that's standard is the Federal health inspection that has to be done in each state of the union," Maxwell said. "Other than that, it's hit or miss."

Nevada has recorded 170 cattle thefts through June, compared with 88 for the same period in 1987, according to Steve Mahoney, director of the Department of Agriculture's Brand Inspection Division, headquartered in Carson City.

Mahoney said cattle worth \$700,000 were stolen in 1987 and this year "we're already up to about \$600,000."

NIJ AIDS Clearinghouse gives you answers about AIDS and your job



AIDS presents unique problems for law enforcement and corrections officials. Recognizing this, the National Institute of Justice established the NIJ AIDS Clearinghouse — the only centralized source of information about how AIDS affects criminal justice professionals and their work.

Accurate information about AIDS is a prerequisite for rational policy decisions and can dispel misinformation about the disease. To provide you with information specific to AIDS as it relates to criminal justice, the Clearinghouse:

■ Provides information about key issues, including confidentiality and legal liability, policies, and training programs, and up-to-date medical facts.

■ Distributes training materials and publications, such as the *AIDS Bulletin* series — short, nontechnical summaries of important information on AIDS and related criminal justice policies.

■ Refers you to other reliable sources of information.

Here are some recent questions the Clearinghouse has received.

Can you send us AIDS training materials for lockup situations?

This police department received copies of NIJ's *AIDS in Correctional Facilities* and the *AIDS Bulletin: Precautionary measures and protective equipment*, and was referred to

several other sources of training materials.

How do people get AIDS?

This sheriff received a copy of NIJ's first *AIDS Bulletin: The cause, transmission, and incidence of AIDS*, and was put on the mailing list to receive future *AIDS Bulletins*.

Can you refer me to other departments that have instituted AIDS policies?

This police department received copies of NIJ's *AIDS and the Law Enforcement Officer*, which contains examples of policies from the Los Angeles Police Department, the Baltimore Police Department, and the Washington, D.C., Metropolitan Police Department.

Publications

Call the Clearinghouse at 301-251-5500 to order free single copies of these NIJ publications, or write NIJ AIDS Clearinghouse, Box 6000, Depl. AHW, Rockville, MD 20850. You can also be placed on the Clearinghouse mailing list to receive future publications.

AIDS Bulletin series

■ *AIDS and intravenous drug use*, February 1988. NCJ 108620

■ *Precautionary measures and protective equipment: Developing a reasonable response*, February 1988. NCJ 108619.

■ *The cause, transmission, and incidence of AIDS*, June 1987. NCJ 106678.

■ *Risk of infection with the AIDS virus through exposures to blood*, October 1987. NCJ 107538.

Other publications

■ *AIDS in Correctional Facilities: Issues and Options*, April 1988. NCJ 109943.

■ *AIDS and the Law Enforcement Officer: Concerns and Policy Responses*, June 1987. NCJ 105196.

■ *AIDS and the Law Enforcement Officer (Research in Action)*, NCJ 107541.

Get answers. Get facts. Call the NIJ AIDS Clearinghouse at 301-251-5500 for answers to your questions about AIDS.

Forum

Kleinig:

Beating antidrug swords into plowshares

By John Kleinig

It is difficult to open the newspaper without being confronted by a horror story involving drugs — or, in the case of the evening tabloids, horror pictures. We are so frequently assailed by the miseries of drug abuse and the drug trade that, were it not for the media's ability to portray for us ever more shocking tales, we would probably become inured to their dreadful details.

We are, in addition, reminded that we are engaged in a desperate war against people who, for the sake of callous and selfish gain, are prepared to perpetrate human degradation and crimes as gross as any that stain our past. At the level of the drug user, we are given a picture of human misery and enslavement, a consuming and demeaning need that is prepared to seek its alleviation in debasing or criminal behavior. At the level of drug distribution, we have portrayed for us ruthless and greedy people, some with enormous power and political influence — people who in many cases are involved in an extensive network of organized criminal activity.

Given what we hear and see, it is not hard to believe that we are engaged in a fierce and unremitting war. And, as in most wars, it is easy to believe that success is as much a matter of firepower as of strategy, of bigger and better weapons as much as of tactics. Appeals for increased opportunities for detection and for heavier penalties against drug dealers and users seem to be reasonable wartime requests.

But are they? And is it really a war that we are involved in? If it is, might it be a war of our own making? It is not difficult to be carried away by the rhetoric. It is easier to focus on the immediate situation than to reflect on its underlying

nature and causes. It is easier to believe that the pressing combat calls for action, not reconsideration, for logistics and not theories, for a bigger arsenal and more aggressive policies, not retreat and disarmament.

But it would not be the first time we have been involved in a war that should never have been, nor the first time that our strategies have been inappropriate to the circumstances. Prohibition was a disaster whose effects have lingered on in organized crime. And Vietnam is still too near for comfort. We have reason to be wary of those who would tell us that we should see the drug problem in militaristic terms — especially as this "war" is proving about as successful as those others, and we are in danger of entrenching our institutional structures in its pursuit. We need to rethink before it becomes politically impossible.

I do not wish to minimize the individual and social costs of drug abuse — though I would not confine my attention to illegal drugs such as cocaine, heroin and marijuana, but would also take into account socially sanctioned drugs such as alcohol, nicotine and valium. And I believe that the communal character of human life requires that we make some response when our fellows place themselves at serious risk.

But that still leaves open the particular nature of our response. Ideologically, we have taken the view that criminal law should not be used to deter or punish behavior that risks harm only to the actor. But in practice — and for complicated historical reasons — our response has sometimes been otherwise, and in the case of some drugs there has been an almost absolute prohibition, with even their dependent users being criminalized.

We have sustained our faith in this criminalization by holding before us (or by having held before us) a picture of degradation and crime, an assault on humanity and society that warrants our strongest response. We have neglected to ask ourselves whether some — perhaps a large measure — of this degradation and criminality may have resulted from criminalization rather than constituting the basis for it.

Where people are dependent on drugs, the effect of criminalization is not to wean or deter them but to drive them underground. The drugs become a scarce and valuable commodity — and because of their criminal label, come to be supplied by those who, moved by greed, are prepared not only to circumvent the law, but also to harden themselves to the human suffering that comes to be involved. The dependent are ripe for exploitation, and the lure of big money — or, in some cases, the need for sufficient money to sustain a habit — provides a reason for widening that circle of need. Where, as in the case of many addicts, it is not possible to trade one's way into sufficient money, it becomes necessary to steal it.

Of course, there is some oversimplification involved in this account. We are not talking only about an existing addict population, but also about innocent and naive young people, about adolescents curious to experiment or demonstrate their independence, and about troubled souls looking for solace, and we want to protect them from enslavement to chemicals that are going to complicate (and maybe ruin) rather than improve their lives.

But does criminalizing drug use provide the protection they need? And is the "war against drugs" succeeding? I fear

not. The war has driven drugs underground, and, because of the demand (in no way diminished by that social relocation), their economic worth has increased. What is more, the potential — and in many cases actual — financial gains have become so large that the people most responsible for their availability have been able to shield themselves from prosecution. Police and politicians — even governments — have been corrupted. Drug-related crime has escalated. Huge social resources have been emptied into a black hole. Victory in one area or in relation to one drug has succeeded only in forcing a temporary relocation or creating an opportunity for another supplier.

What, then, is the solution? First, I think we need to abandon the military metaphor, and to see that at the root of the drug problem there is a series of social problems that need to be addressed on their own terms: addiction, poverty, adolescent culture, the lack of sympathetic resources for the socially needy. The swords need to be beaten into plowshares.

Second, we need to remove the economic incentives from drug distribution. That will require the decriminalization of drug use (though not of use that endangers others). It will require some kind of tangible assistance for people who are drug-dependent, so that their needs do not have to be met by people interested only in exploiting their vulnerabilities. If that requires their sensitive maintenance on drugs, then so be

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Coleman:

'Drugs are illegal because they are bad'

By Gerry Coleman

Various writers and a small group of officials have taken the position that society now needs to decriminalize drug laws and legalize drug use and abuse among our youth and citizens. This position is unfortunate and unwise. Drugs are illegal because they are bad; they are not bad because they are illegal.

When writers suggest that we extend the use and abuse of drugs by legal means, they are also saying that drug addiction is a good thing to support. When you legalize hard drugs, you will always increase by millions the number of addicts, young and old alike.

Media writers are too zealous in their efforts to influence public opinion. They are too quick to open another deadly chapter in the history of drug abuse and crime in our nation.

They forget that at one time cocaine and other hard drugs were legal. For almost 40 years — from the late 19th century to 1914 — hundreds of thousands of men and women were drug addicts. It was only society's reaction to this lost generation of drug users that prompted and supported legal efforts to control and

outlaw the use of hard drugs.

Why do the media and a handful of others wish to turn the clock back? Why do the media not listen, again, to President Theodore Roosevelt's anti-drug commission which wrote in 1904 — over 80 years ago — that "cocaine is a serious problem... which has led to the loss of lives and livelihood, increases in violent crime and the destruction of families."

Since 1926, British law has allowed physicians, under strict rules, to prescribe hard drugs for hard-core addicts. Yet today, Britain finds itself with as massive a drug-smuggling and drug-use problem as does our own nation. Legalization does not work.

Even the National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws (NORML) is opposed to the legalization of cocaine and heroin because these drugs are "refined, powerful, addictive and fatal." NORML also admits that its 10-year effort to legalize marijuana is a failure. Society is unwilling to tolerate any drug use.

Some like to use the example of our national experience with the prohibition of alcohol as a justification for legalization of drugs. What the media fail to mention

is that society paid a heavy but hidden price in health costs when the sale of alcohol was legalized in 1933.

Studies have shown that hospitalization for alcohol-related diseases was virtually non-existent during Prohibition. In 1922, for example, hospitals reported the virtual disappearance of cases of alcohol-related mental and physical disorders.

By contrast, we continue to book into our jail hundreds of men and women each month who are a danger to themselves or others as a result of chronic alcohol abuse. Our nation has over 20 million victims of alcoholism. The health and criminal justice costs alone in responding to alcohol-related crimes are in the billions of dollars each year.

Can we not expect the same results if we legalize drug use and abuse? As Mark Kleiman notes from his studies at Harvard University, "I think the experience with alcohol is the strongest argument against the legalization of drugs."

We cannot ignore these past experiences. We must face the reality of the relationship between drugs, crime and human loss.

In our own county, as many as 50 percent of all arrestees classified in our jail admit to prior drug or substance abuse. Drugs and crime are becoming interchangeable terms in our communities. Last year, 90 percent of reported crime in Pinellas County were property offenses — burglary, larceny and auto theft. This amounted to 57,701 separate events which victimized the privacy, sense of security, and finances of hundreds of thousands of families, individuals, neighbors and businesses. The estimated dollar losses alone are in excess of \$34 million.

The conclusion is inescapable: Crime victims are, more and more each year, becoming the secondary co-victims of the relationship between drug use and criminal behavior.

We must continue to raise the cost of drug use by every creative and legal

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Gerry Coleman is Sheriff of Pinellas County, Fla. This article was adapted from a speech delivered on June 10 at the dedication of a new wing of the county jail.

Galen L. Ash starts his working day at 4:00 A.M. By 9:00, he says, he has already done the equivalent of a day's work. This extraordinary level of activity prompted a local newspaper to report that "this gentleman is busy going in so many directions that associates who watch him say they get whiplash."

Ash appears to derive his energy from his love of the job and the community he serves. He has spent more than half his life, some 28 years, with the Bowling Green Police Division, going through the ranks and becoming chief 10 years ago. Born and raised in Wood County, Ohio — of which Bowling Green is the county seat — he is a very visible member of his community, an active participant in numerous civic organizations and the recipient of many public service awards.

Leading a department of 31 sworn officers, Ash, like many other chiefs around the country, has mixed feelings about the inherent familiarity that comes with a department of this size. The familiarity proves the most difficult when it comes to giving out assignments. Says Ash: "He's not just a police officer, not just a badge number, he's an individual name. Maybe the officer has to work a certain shift and his kid has a baseball game or something."

The Bowling Green Police Division, however small, is by no means small or behind the times when it comes to the current trends in American policing. One of Ash's

priorities in that vein is accreditation. He wants to see his department to emerge as one of the "leaders," not one of the "followers" in law enforcement as the profession reaches the year 2000. He foresees a time when accreditation will either be "mandated or it'll look very bad for the department."

How things look is very important to Ash. He was thrilled when department's headquarters was cited in 1986 as one of the top three architectural buildings in Michigan and Ohio. That award followed closely on the heels of the 1984 award from a uniform manufacturers' association as the "best-dressed police department" in the United States. Public image and community relations go hand in hand, according to Ash, who emphasizes the need for police to have a good working relationship with the press. In line with this, Ash is often a guest lecturer in the journalism program at Bowling Green State University.

With more than 18,000 students descending on the community from September through June, higher education is the major "product" of Bowling Green, and its influence on the Police Division is seen on a variety of levels. "It's not uncommon for us to have a party call, where there may be a thousand kids partying in a residential area," he notes. While he is quick to stress that the present administration of the university is "very pro-low enforcement," he recalled that in the past campus crime was "kept very hush-hush because [the

university] didn't want any adverse publicity."

In line with the growing national trend toward college-educated police officers, the Bowling Green Police Division encourages its officers to attend college by using the lure of a tuition-reimbursement program. "I think it's very important in a university community... that the police can deal with that on an equal basis," says Ash, who adds that he can't remember the last time the agency hired someone who did not have a college degree or was close to finishing one. According to Ash, the tuition-reimbursement program, as well as the funding for the renovated police facility, could never have happened "without the [city] administration putting the money in there, and we'd not have the money in there if it weren't for the support of the community."

It is Ash's all-encompassing involvement in the community — a luxury that big-city police chiefs cannot always afford — that gives Ash his love of police work. He feels good when stores open and saddened when they close. For him, police work and Bowling Green are synonymous, so don't necessarily expect him to turn up as police chief in another, larger city when his Bowling Green days are over. When asked to interview for other jobs, Ash responds: "I'm not a police chief for hire. This is my community, it's a part of me, and so I don't think I could go to another police agency and really have the feeling. Maybe I could learn to, but I doubt it."

**"I would like to have the
Bowling Green Police Division be
one of the leaders in the new
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Galen L. Ash

Police Chief of Bowling Green, Ohio

Law Enforcement News interview
by Marie Simonetti Rosen

LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS: Given the size of your department, 31 sworn, and the length of time you've been with the agency, it would seem that there is a considerable opportunity for personal contact between you and your officers. Is that a blessing or a curse?

ASH: It can work both ways, depending on the particular situation. It's a benefit when you can have personal contact on a first-name basis if particular problems need to be resolved. But when you look at the overall structure of positions, and trying to put people in positions without personalities, it's very difficult to do because he's not just a police officer, not just a badge number — he's an individual name, and that makes it more difficult.

I've talked to a number of police chiefs from larger agencies where they do not have that closeness, and they think it's easier for them than it would be really knowing the officer, knowing his wife, knowing how many kids he has. Maybe the officer has to work a certain shift and his kid has a baseball game or something — it makes it very difficult because you do know him. Or maybe there are officers who have a conflict of personalities, and it makes it difficult in assignments. It's probably more difficult to handle.

LEN: Might a smaller, more familiar department make life easier for the officers themselves, since they don't have to feel that they're nothing more than badge numbers?

ASH: I've never been to a department where there has really been high morale. I've been here almost 28 years, and all I hear when I talk to other police chiefs is that there's low morale. I think that goes with the military or semi-military structure of police agencies. They can be very happy about any given thing and still they talk about low morale. I think that knowing an officer on an individual basis, rather than as a number, can have some positive influence on that, especially if they've done something nice and you call them and talk to them on a first-name basis. I know police officers that have never, ever been in their chief's offices since they've been on the job.

The military model

LEN: Is the military model the best form for policing as we approach the year 2000?

ASH: There's been a lot of controversy, pro and con. Nowadays, there's a good chance that you're going to hire a police officer who has not been in the military.

We're too small for our own basic police training academy, so we use is the Ohio State Highway Patrol Academy. The cadets are in uniform, they march to class, they march through the chow hall, they march out for colors in the morning, everything is "yes sir" and "no sir," and I think it's much more important for an officer to go through if he or she has never been in the military. I think they need the flavor or the basics of the military operation, and it reflects when they're out on the street.

LEN: So is the military model here to stay in policing?

ASH: I think so. A number of years ago, there were different police agencies that went to wearing blazers, to get away from the military image during the unrest years of the 60's and 70's. Now that's kind of vanished. I think people see the uniform, and hopefully respect it — people probably do more now than they did 10 or 20 years ago. But I think semi-military, at least, is here to stay. There's been a lot of controversy over baseball caps, for instance. "Hill Street Blues" was probably the biggest reason for that. I got suckered into that, but we now restrict the use of them, depending on the shift and the conditions, because it really distracts from the semi-military appearance of the police officer.

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"We need the news media more than the news media needs us. If there's a story, the news media are going to get it whether we cooperate with them or not."

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LEN: Is a smaller department more amenable to change than, say, the very large departments, which can become almost immovable?

ASH: Well, any time you make a change there's going to be a resistance. It's just human nature, whether it's in policing or any other type of business. It's probably less costly to make change in a smaller department, depending on what type of change we're talking about. Probably the smaller departments have more input and more influence on the administration than a large department. My people are very vocal. We're going through the accreditation process, and we have staff meetings and ad hoc meetings on this. Never in the history of this department, certainly since I've been here, has there been the opportunity for more police officers to have more input into the future of this department and their own future. The problem is that we make a lot of changes from their recommendations, and certain things we don't change, and then the comment comes back, "Well, why have this when they don't listen to us anyway?" But I think they have more opportunity for input and to be heard than they would perhaps in a large department, where you don't know anybody and the word comes down from above by way of memorandum, and that's all there is to it.

LEN: In a general sense, how is the accreditation process faring in your department at this point?

ASH: We've been at it for about a year, and we're probably about halfway through it. One of our goals for this year was to be 80 percent complete by December 31...

LEN: Are you going to make it?

ASH: That's still to be seen. A lot of the tough administrative parts are out of the way, so now it's more the operational parts. We seem like we're moving faster than we were. One of the major problems is that I have one supposedly full-time accreditation officer, but we use him for so many other details and tasks and computer-oriented things. There again is a disadvantage of a smaller department. The State Highway Patrol has a whole staff of people looking into the accreditation process. Here we have one person and we have to use that person for many other duties, just to meet the very basic needs.

Accreditation consciousness

LEN: In your 1987 annual report, you observed that the accreditation program lacked the desired degree of employee involvement. Is that still true?

ASH: Well, I think we're getting more and more, and we're trying to encourage more. All of our ad hoc meetings on this accreditation are of a voluntary nature, mainly because we cannot afford to pay overtime for those people to come in. The level of participation depends on what the subject matter is. We had one on police discipline last week that had a fairly large turnout. There are other things that they don't feel like they're directly affected by, or they may read it and see nothing controversial about it and think it's not worth

their time. So it varies on the issue, but as this goes through we're seeing more and more people taking an interest.

LEN: Why is accreditation so important to you?

ASH: I think it's the trend of the future. It's policing in the year 2000. I would like to have the Bowling Green Police Division be one of the leaders in the new professionalism, and not later on be one of the followers. Maybe not in my lifetime in law enforcement, but somewhere down the line I think you're going to see that it's either going to be mandated or it'll look very hardly for an agency that is not accredited. I've heard some rumors about attorneys who put an officer on the stand and say, "Officer, is it true that your agency is not a nationally accredited law-enforcement agency?" And the officer will say, "No, we're not," and the attorney says, "No further questions." It puts a doubt in the minds of the jury that these people are substandard — whether they are or not. There's a lot of thought and a lot of work and years of time involved in setting up this accreditation, and I was one who sat back and watched and thought, well, maybe it's just another government project. It turned out it's not a government entity. You figure that attorneys have to have a certain amount of education, they have to pass a bar exam, so this is one more step toward being able to say that law-enforcement people are professionals. And we are a long, long way from that.

LEN: When your agency is finally accredited, do you think morale will be better among your officers?

ASH: When we moved into our new police station, people would grumble — and we lived in a hole before we got this place, if you compare the two. You'd hear people

ideas that we come up with and need community input on. So if you don't have a good relationship with the news media, you may not be able to get that type of message across. So I've always felt that we need them worse than they need us. That's part of image building, and it's like our new police station. We got \$2.5 million invested in this police station, and it's probably as nice or nicer than any one you would find anywhere in the country. I don't think we could have pulled that off had we not had the support of the community and the support of the elected officials in this city in order to make that kind of investment.

LEN: Did you have the support of the press?

ASH: Definitely.

'I like the press'

LEN: What's your department's policy regarding press relations? Can any officer speak to the news media, or is there a designated departmental spokesman?

ASH: Through accreditation, we have just come up with a 12-page policy that covers press and media relations, and we have designated myself — because I like to deal with the press, and I come in every morning at 4 o'clock, so I'm here for the early-morning press people. But we have guidelines whereby any officer that's involved in a particular incident can talk to the press people. There's guidelines they have to follow, and information that they can and can't release. We also have guidelines for actual press conferences, and we will tape those press conferences so that the officer can be protected in what he said and not have it taken out of context. When we went through the policy and procedure guidelines for

"I have one supposedly full-time accreditation officer, but we use him for so many other things. There again is a disadvantage of a smaller department."

saying, "I wish they'd have done this," or "done that," but I was continually seeing those same people talking to groups of people, whether relatives or friends or passersby, and they'd be bragging it up like it was the ultimate. And from talking to other police chiefs that have had their departments accredited, I think there's this phase of going through accreditation where the officers think there's just going to be more rules and regulations to nail them if they do something wrong. But once they get past that stage — and I think we're now about past that — and when we do get to accreditation and they do get to wear that little pin, they can't help but be proud. From what I've heard from other police chiefs, they are. They may not want to admit it to their police chief, but they tell everybody else about being accredited. I had one officer who got married and moved to Polk County, Florida, where he was a sheriff's deputy. He's now coming back to work for us, and he was saying, "If there's one thing I can do it's really sell the accreditation, because Polk County is in the process, and if there was anything I was skeptical about before, I'm not now." I'm not sure there are any skeptics here. People are still nervous about change though.

Image-building

LEN: Considering such things as the accreditation process, your award-winning new police headquarters, and the award you received from the uniform manufacturers' association for the "best dressed" police department, it appears that image-building is an important part of your department, if not you personally....

ASH: I think that's very important, and that's one of the reasons that I feel very pro-news media. I feel that we need the news media more than the news media needs us, and I think that's contrary to a lot of police officers and police chiefs around the country — at least some of them. I feel that if there's a story, the news media are going to get it whether we cooperate with them or not. It may not be as accurate and it may not be as positive. We're human, and if we make a mistake and we've not been cooperative with the news media, human nature kind of tells you that they can tell the truth and slant it a lot more negatively than maybe it needs to be. Plus, we have a lot of need to put messages out to the public, whether they're safety messages or new, innovative

the accreditation, we had our local daily, the Sentinel-Tribune, and also the Toledo Blade, which is a huge newspaper, critique the guidelines, and they both were very pleased with them and said they wished other agencies would have those guidelines. The Toledo Blade must deal with dozens of different police agencies, and from us they know what to expect, and what we expect from them.

LEN: From recent talks with police officials and reporters on this subject, we've heard that very often a department can have a laudable policy, but it's only on paper, not in practice. What do you think can be done to make officers themselves less resistant — or even hostile — to the press, regardless of what policy guidelines may allow them to do?

ASH: There are going to be a few people that will always be reluctant to deal with the press. They may be harsh or uncomfortable talking to people, especially if there are cameras or TV crews around. But we have to prove to the accreditation assessors, when they come here to assess our policies and procedures, that we do what we say we're going to do. We talk about that at just about every staff meeting. Everybody knows my feelings toward the press, and sometimes I'm even criticized by my own people because they think I'm too open with the press.

LEN: I understand that you make regular presentations to the students in the journalism courses at your university. Can that help to change attitudes on that level?

ASH: It might not help Bowling Green, Ohio, because who knows where these people will go. But I hope that they get a very positive view and image of law enforcement. I think so often they are told that if you handle a police beat you're really going to have some problems. At least I'd like to see them come in with the positive side of it, because it's a two-way street. One problem that I've had here among the officers is that if one officer gets more publicity than another one, he's liable to be razed, if nothing else, or if his picture is in the paper it may make the bulletin board for a "caption-of-the-day" contest. You can't eliminate things like that. Most people think it's funny, but to some people it makes them nervous. I think, though, that there's plenty of space for

LEN interview: Bowling Green's Galen Ash

law enforcement and the media side by side. Where our people run into some problems is not the news media coming to the police station so often as it is out-of-town media if it's something big. A number of years ago we had an airplane that crashed after takeoff into an apartment complex. Our dispatch people were getting calls from the New York Times and all the wire services, and all that our dispatchers knew was that there was a fire, maybe not even that there was a plane crash, so those news people are already saying that we're trying to withhold information and so forth. Things like that can create a negative atmosphere among the law-enforcement people, in this case the dispatch people. So it is a two-way street.

LEN: If you had to offer some tips to fellow police chiefs on how to promote better relations with the news media, what would you suggest?

ASH: To me, the chief or the officer who's going to be the public relations or news liaison should make that step toward the media. It's much nicer if you can deal with the same people. We've built up a trust and an understanding, and I've got one rule that you never lie to them. If you lie to them once, your credibility is gone. You can say that you can't tell them, but you can never try to bluff them or lie to them. That's just so important.

Small vs. big agencies

LEN: It's just about 10 years ago that the rift between major-city and small-town police chiefs threatened to split the IACP. As a former president of a state chiefs' association, do you think the rift has healed?

ASH: I think they're still in the process of healing. There's a lot of references back and forth to big city versus small city. The financial problems that faced the IACP just prolonged that healing process. So much of that problem was bloc voting and not necessarily voting for the candidates that were best for IACP. Candidate choices were made in backroom deals, and that hurt IACP dramatically. I now see the IACP really starting to move in the direction that's best for law enforcement in this country, and not what's good for a small group of chiefs from whatever size the agency. I'm seeing professionalism instead of the good-old-boy syndrome that I'd seen for a number of years.

LEN: It was also about 10 years ago that, largely because of the national recession, the notion of police agency consolidation was being widely touted. Have you been faced with that prospect?

ASH: No, and I think it's a matter of credibility and image-building and the satisfaction of the community. There's some areas where the small towns have done away with their police and have contracted with the county sheriff. There were a couple fairly large cities in Ohio that were talking of doing that. They have not, but it was mainly because they were dissatisfied with the services being provided by their police agencies. There was a total distrust of and dissatisfaction with the police services. That's when you get people starting to talk about dollars and cents, where for so many thousands of dollars per year they can buy service from the sheriff's department. They very seldom talk about quality of service. And I also think that very often those police agencies bring that on themselves.

LEN: So it's not just an economic phenomenon?

ASH: It's both. But if you've got the strong support of your community, your community will not let the economic conditions make the difference.

LEN: Is anything gained by agency consolidation, as you see it?

ASH: Money, but really nothing else. You're losing contact with your citizens, and to me that is so important. Over the years I've had different city managers call and ask me to come and interview for a position. I just come right out and tell them I'm not a police chief for hire. I was born and raised in this county, and even though I know there are a lot of professional police chiefs who move around, for me personally, to do a good job in policing you have to love your community. You have to really

care about the people in it. To me, that makes me want to do better for the community. I really care about the city of Bowling Green. When a new store opens, I feel really good. When an old store closes, it makes me feel bad. It's my community, it's a part of me, and so I don't think I could go to another police agency and really have the feeling. Maybe I could learn to, but I doubt it.

School daze

LEN: Bowling Green is predominantly a university town. What are among the major problems facing your agency when it comes to having several thousand college students descend on the city for 10 months of the year?

ASH: When people ask me that, I usually say that we have students who commit criminal acts, and we make the appropriate arrest and so forth, but we still may not treat them like criminals. They're kid pranks and so

were kept very hush-hush because they didn't want any adverse publicity for the university. The university has its own police, although we have jurisdiction on campus because it is inside city limits. We have a mutual-aid agreement with them, and the university police are sworn in as auxiliary city police officers so that they do have power off campus. But it all depends on the current university administration. We have a very outgoing, very pro-law enforcement president at Bowling Green State University. He has taken the time to serve as one of the board members for our Ohio Police Foundation, which is 120 miles away in Columbus. He's very police-oriented. He'll give me a call and ask if he can come up and crank off a few rounds at the police range. There's very little cover-up of any activities. He's been criticized sometimes by the faculty and staff that he tries to clean up a problem and not cover it up. But I've got a lot of respect for his philosophy.

LEN: From what you're saying, that was not always the

"To do a good job in policing you have to love your community. You have to really care about the people in it. That makes me want to do better for the community."

forth. This coming weekend, we're having the students come in, we've also got the National Tractor Pull, which'll draw 100,000 people for the three-day weekend. There's just not going to be any place to drive — that's what it boils down to. That's a specific problem. On a seasonal basis, we have to put on additional manpower — in some cases womanpower — according to the events of the university. It's not uncommon for us to have a party call, where there may be a thousand kids partying in a residential area. It's not uncommon at all. We had one party last fall that had about 4,000 kids at it, and 70 kegs of beer. We'll go in there with 10 or 12 guys — and keep in mind that this is a conservative community, but the potential is always there. We're probably one of the very few major colleges in that country that did not have to close its doors during the riot-troubled Kent State era. And we're sister universities with Kent State.

LEN: College administrators are often reluctant to involve the police when a student commits a crime, out of fear that the bad publicity may hurt the school's reputation. Do you run into this at all?

ASH: That has happened in past years, where things

case with the university administration. How did you handle the political delicacies of situations prior to this university president?

ASH: A lot of times we didn't, because we never knew about it at the time, or we heard about it second- or third-hand. The relationship with the Director of Police at the university and myself is one where we're not only very close in our philosophies but we're also good friends and we only live a block apart. That just increases the relationship between us. I also serve on a lot of university committees and advisory boards. I spend a lot of time on campus, and I enjoy doing that. It's a part of my community, not a "townies versus students" kind of thing. We keep the bridge there. Sometimes we have to put mortar in some cracks, but it's very important in enforcement that we treat everybody the same. Probably one of the biggest situations we run into is party calls. There's a lot of duplexes and rental properties in older neighborhoods where we get a lot of party calls, and in those situations you can only be 50 percent right. We go down there and we've either overreacted or we did not take strong enough action, depending on which side you're on. It's so important to maintain that delicate balance of strong enough enforcement but not being a police state or a Gestapo state. I think our relations with students in the last couple years are probably at an all-time high. During the troubled years it was more "them versus us," but now there's a whole different philosophy from the students. In turn, it reflects on everybody else.

LEN: Do you encourage your officers to get a college education?

ASH: Most definitely. State law says you only have to have a high school education, but when we hold police exams, it's not uncommon for one position to have 100 or so applicants. I can't remember the last time we hired somebody who did not have a college degree or was almost about to finish one. I think it's very important that in a university community, where our major product is education, that the police can deal with that on an equal basis. It's so critical. And we do encourage it. We pay for education. If you take, say, three credits toward a degree in law enforcement or criminal justice, and you get a C or above, you pay for it upfront but we'll pay for the books and all the expenses in full. We've got several in our department right now with masters' degrees. The officer who's running our accreditation process has a master's in public administration and is an FBI Academy graduate. He and I are FBI Academy graduates. I have one officer who took the nine-month course at Northwestern in Evanston, another officer who just graduated from the three-month management course at Northwestern, a captain who's a graduate of the Southern Police Institute. So I think education is important, and when we sit down and have staff

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A source of a police chief's pride: Bowling Green's award-winning police headquarters.

Better work in technology urged

Continued from Page 3

our problems are and then set about solving them. Not the other way around."

Not Cooperating Is Foolish

Wasserman said he would like to see American and European police agencies pool their research and development resources and share information among themselves.

"Our enemies are cooperating internationally. They're operating across boundaries, and for us not to share everything we know about them and about techniques and technology would be foolish. It would be criminal. We just mustn't do it," he said.

National Institute of Justice Director James Stewart — in effect, Wasserman's American counterpart — also spoke at the PMA conference, touting the benefits of good research and touching upon some of the issues raised by Wasserman.

"Police ought to have control over their own organization and development," he said, including research decisions.

"After all, research just sits on the shelf and nobody uses it. It only serves as a credit to whoever did it in the first place, and that means it serves as a footnote at the bottom of the page."

Debunking Police "Axioms"

Stewart said studies have shown that certain traditional policing techniques are not necessarily valid and sometimes can even hinder police objectives. He cited the landmark Kansas City Preventive Patrol Project, which found that when levels of patrol manpower were reduced or increased, "nobody noticed because they didn't make a difference. The public perception of safety wasn't affected and neither was the crime rate."

Stewart said that since 60 percent of an officer's time is spent in preventive patrol, the study's findings forced police managers to think about more effective ways of utilizing patrol time.

A similar finding grew out of a study on police response time, which Stewart said tested the "axiomatic" belief among police that the chances of apprehending a criminal increased based on how quickly the police arrived at the crime scene.

That study found that police response time was "unrelated to the possibility of making an arrest or locating a witness in most calls." Instead, Stewart said, it was "the time it took the citizen to report a crime in the first place" that had the most bearing.

"So our two most vehemently proven patrol practices have turned out to be invalid, to be counterproductive," Stewart said, adding that agencies should try to avoid being "bound by the past."

"We need to be willing to test traditions and break from them if necessary to maintain efficient and effective police patrol operations," Stewart said. "And research has made it possible for managers and chiefs to make decisions based on accurate, objective information about the state of policing and the state of police tactics."

More Funding Needed

Government must be more willing to provide the funds for research and technology, Stewart said, and law-enforcement officials must pressure government to do so.

He said a real need exists for nonlethal weapons. The technology exists; the funding for research does not.

"We need a weapon that can supplant the firearm — one that

can put people out of action, put people down and out when necessary without killing them. What I call the 'recallable bullet.'

"Why don't we have an alternative to the revolver? The answer is simple: Nobody's done the research. Nobody has done the testing."

Stewart said Congress cut off funding for nonlethal weapons research and development in 1974 because of public protests.

"But Congress never heard from the people who [could have] told them the merits of this work," and the issue was swept under the rug until 1986, when NIJ held a conference on nonlethal weapons.

Horse-and-Buggy Weapons

He said nonlethal devices such as the Taser stun gun have been rendered nearly obsolete because of lawsuits brought by victims. Stewart said the product wasn't widely tested before it was marketed.

"Most chiefs and managers won't buy the Taser because there's so much controversy over its use," he noted.

He said NIJ knows of six compounds that could be safe and effective in immobilizing suspects and could be developed for \$10 million — half the NIJ's annual budget — but getting funding for research is difficult.

"Meanwhile, our horse-and-buggy weapons era continues to pay a high price in lives lost, money wasted, and careers ruined."

Bulletproof vests have saved 1,200 officers and \$500 million in death benefits that might have been paid if the lightweight body armor had never existed, Stewart observed. These benefits, he said, "more than covered" the costs of the vest's research and development.

LEN interview: Chief Galen Ash

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meetings, there's a lot of input from different areas, and a lot of different ideas. For a department our size, it'd be hard to beat it. That could never happen without the administration putting the money in there, and we'd not have the money in there if it weren't for the support of the community.

Legislation with a bang

LEN: Just recently, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms uncovered a gun-running scheme in Lorain, Ohio, which in a little over a year had allegedly smuggled 454 weapons into New York City, where the profits from resale of the guns were used to purchase drugs for shipment back to Ohio. It's been said that the main reason such a scheme is possible is because a local driver's license is about all you need to buy a gun in Ohio. As a police chief, how do you feel about the gun laws in your state?

ASH: The Ohio Senate just passed and sent to the House an NRA-sponsored bill to take local gun legislation away from the municipalities, so that only the state could govern gun legislation. Toledo, which is the closest city to us, has mandatory registration, and if you violate that and don't have a permit you face a \$1,000 fine and up to a year in jail. If this law passes, which I don't think it will, only the State of Ohio could legislate any type of gun laws. Although Toledo has a stricter law, in most cities you fill out an ATF form that says you're not a felon and you're not an alcoholic, and the driver's license shows who you are, and you can walk right out with a gun. It's that way in Bowling Green. We as police chiefs in Ohio took a strong stand on gun legislation. We sent out 664 surveys and got 381 returned to us from our members. Eighty-six percent of the people thought there should be a waiting or cooling-off period. For positive verification of identity of prospective purchasers, 96 percent agreed with it. For outlawing handguns that can't be detected by screening systems, 86 percent thought they should be illegal. When we asked if the Ohio Association of Chiefs of Police should develop an official position on this issue, 93 percent of the membership said yes, we should.

LEN: Has such a position been formulated?

ASH: We did make a statement that the ownership of guns should be managed for the total safety of all persons residing in or visiting Ohio. It goes on to say that there should be a minimum 14-day waiting period between the date of application and the delivery of firearms, positive identification of prospective purchasers, mandatory fingerprinting, mandatory sentencing for crimes committed with handguns, and that the sale of fully automatic weapons should be prohibited except to authorized law-enforcement people. We're not saying that handguns should be banned.

LEN: Do you think such a stand by the police chiefs' association will draw fire from the National Rifle Association?

ASH: Well, I see where they're hassling IACP president Joe Casey, the Nashville chief, and we have already sent a vote of confidence to the IACP and to him. Our policy statement on gun control pretty much parallels the IACP's position. I had been a member of the NRA for maybe 25 or 30 years, and last year I dropped my membership. I'm glad I was not a life member. I've always felt very strongly about the NRA, but they've stepped over the boundaries. They've gone one step too far. I never thought I would say that, because I've been strong on the rights of people to have guns. I feel that if there's a law that says I as a citizen cannot have a gun, then I probably will not, but as a criminal I can break into your house and think that you're probably a law-abiding citizen who probably will not have a gun, so I can go in and steal your stuff, rape your wife, do whatever I want, and feel that I'm probably not going to get shot. So I've gone from one extreme to another.

Catching up to the mob

LEN: About a year, you were named as one of seven members of a state Organized Crime Investigation Commission. For starters, why was that commission set up?

ASH: We have a very strong, law enforcement-oriented Attorney General in Anthony Celebrezze, and in his wisdom he has seen a need for this. But in order to have any teeth against organized crime of any type in Ohio, he had to legislate certain laws, one being the racketeering and corrupt activities law and a contraband seizure and forfeiture act. Then came the organized crime commission, and now an electronic surveillance and wiretapping bill, whereby in Ohio you can now legally — under certain stringent restrictions — petition to use wiretaps against organized crime. The organized crime commission serves as a coordinating task force. We have an executive director and a staff and

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suspected drug users and associations against them. Under one Republican proposal, a convicted drug user would be denied government services, including loans and public housing.

Reliance on "Hunches"

But no one has proposed funds for research and development efforts that would aid law-enforcement officials who are at the front lines of the antidrug effort.

"The amount of money that has been available for police decision-making has been very limited," observed Omaha, Neb., Police Chief Robert Wasserman, one of the letter's signers. "We have lived with this idea of past practice, a good hunch, those kinds of things. But I think we've seen a dramatic change in that."

"With that in mind, we can better direct our resources based on

good research than we have ever been able to do with this point on past practice or good hunches. And I don't want to overemphasize that feeling."

The Failure of LEAA

Baltimore Police Chief Cornelius Behan said the letter to Congress "is a realization that if you're going to spend a lot of money — and we're delighted that Congress is considering spending money on the narcotics problem — that research ought to be done to make sure the money is spent wisely."

Behan cited the failure of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration as an example of what can happen when money is put into untried and untested programs.

"What we're saying here is that if you're going to put \$2.4 billion into a narcotics program, then it makes a lot of sense to do what in-

dustry does. When they have big programs, they put 5, 10, 15 percent of their money into R&D [research and development] so that they get the biggest bang for the bucks," Behan said.

Behan said it's a mistake to characterize the current effort against drugs as a war.

"It's not a war; it's a skirmish. By characterizing it as a war, people can criticize the war for failing. And I don't think we've mounted a full-fledged attack by any means."

Research, Behan contended, would provide answers to the many questions facing law enforcement: Would legalization and/or decriminalization result in more users? Should medical uses for illegal drugs be approved? What is the extent of drug use in those who violate laws but have no serious involvement with the police? What is the extent of drugs in the workplace?

Police, press can get along

Continued from Page 6

the police request, and the kidnappers mistook the reporters for police and aborted the drop.

However, police reporters insist that a large part of their job typically involves withholding information at the request of police.

David Freed of the Los Angeles Times is one of those. "I think police chiefs sometimes have the perception that reporters only care about selling newspapers, or getting their story on television at all costs, which is false," he said. "We're members of the community. If there is a reason why we shouldn't run a story, and that reason can be articulated, whether it's a danger to the public or a threat to an ongoing investigation, I would venture a guess that in most cases we would agree to withhold the information and not run the story. There have been many occasions where I've done just that."

Teasing New Reporters

Joseph Hallinan, a reporter for the Indianapolis Star, says journalists are careful to maintain the trust of police sources. "If you violate a confidence or dump on somebody, you're out of here," he stated.

Hallinan says that Indianapolis police sources will sometimes test a new reporter by passing along a juicy yet fabricated detail of a story, and then insisting that the detail be kept off the record. "If they see it in print," said Hallinan, "that reporter is burned for the rest of the time he's down here. They'll never talk to him or her again."

Indianapolis Police Chief Paul Annee approves of his staff cutting off reporters who are believed to be untrustworthy. "If you have reporters who are totally irresponsible, there is nothing that says you have to deal with them," he said. "It's incumbent upon the media to develop that trust."

Hallinan says that the trust he has developed with detectives helps him obtain the information he needs. These detectives, he says, will discuss their cases with him and inform him when arrests are imminent so that he can be ready with background information.

"I've put in a lot of time with guys working on a case almost side by side," Hallinan said. "I don't mean they shared everything with me, but you do your investigation and they do theirs and you kind of compare notes. It's mutually beneficial, but you can only do that if they trust you."

"Little Trade-offs"

That's not to say, however, that the issue of trust doesn't involve some tough decisions for journalists, according to Kevin Diaz.

"When you're a reporter, you have to make little trade-offs every day," said the Minneapolis reporter. "You have to figure out what's worth it for you to do and what's not. Sometimes you do things knowing that the police

aren't going to like it, and you're a coward if you don't. You're entitled to information. If you think it serves the public interest, you use it knowing the police aren't going to be happy about it."

When a 16-year-old girl was murdered in a Minneapolis park, Diaz found out through his own sources that members of a local street gang were suspected of having murdered the girl because they thought she was a snitch. Homicide investigators called Diaz and asked him not to reveal the gang connection for fear that it might tip off the suspects and compromise the investigation. Diaz refused, and wrote the story using the gang connection, reasoning that the public had a right to know that there wasn't a random murderer running around the parks of Minneapolis.

The day after the story appeared, Diaz was physically ejected from the Homicide Unit and the door was locked behind him.

Yet police should not hesitate to cooperate with reporters because of a few bad experiences, according to David Mozee. "You can't take those kinds of experiences to heart and just deny everybody. They have their dummies in the media just like we have our dummies in the police department, and it's just not a one-way street on either side. It's a two-way relationship."

Learning a Different Way

A variety of seminars and workshops are available nationwide to reduce suspicion and enhance cooperation between the police and the press. They may be run by Federal, state or local police agencies, professional police organizations, or colleges with police-related programs of study.

David Mozee teaches five media relations courses each year at the Institute of Police Technology and Management. The instruction includes writing press releases, staging news conferences, learning the needs of the media, and understanding how the news media work. Through practical scenarios and on-camera training, participants learn to establish a rapport with the media and handle conflicts.

The problem facing these educational programs, Mozee says, is a lack of enrollment. "Many police chiefs don't see the importance of their public information officer, or media relations in general. Some of them have public information officers who don't want the job, or the chief can't spare them. A great many police departments don't even have a public information officer."

Mozee feels that public information officers need to be given higher priority in police departments, and should be well trained to serve as valuable members of the staff. In some smaller departments, the public information officer does double duty by also serving as the crime prevention officer — a natural pairing, par-

ticularly in terms of getting the favorable side of policing into print.

How the Other Half Lives

Mozee said that as part of his own training for his former job of Director of Press Relations for the Chicago Police Department, he worked with a news crew for a local television station. Through his work with reporters, Mozee says he acquired an appreciation for their needs and responsibilities of informing the public. He tries to impart that same appreciation to his students.

Learning how the other half lives and works is a popular and effective technique for improving cooperation between the police and the media.

The International Association of Chiefs of Police offers its media relations workshop, "Effective Media Practices for Law Enforcement Executives," two or three times per year. According to Wendy Howe, the IACP's coordinator of co-host programs, participants in the workshop learn to write press releases, conduct news conferences, establish contacts with the news media, and recognize issues that are attractive to the media. "An important aspect of the workshops is teaching participants to get positive information about their police agency publicized by the media," says Howe.

The three-day workshop utilizes mock press conferences and interviews. It is designed for police chiefs, sheriffs, public information officers, and anyone responsible for distributing information to the news media. The IACP offers a more basic two-hour workshop each year at its annual conference.

One experimental college course offered at Northeastern University in Boston proved to be a valuable tool for educating criminal justice and journalism students alike.

Press-Police Similarity

Patricia A. Kelly, the instructor of the course, explained that the syllabus consists of reading and role-playing exercises and guest speakers from each field. Students also spend a day working with a professional from the "opposing" field.

By the semester's end, as it turned out, students who were mutually critical and suspicious of each profession admitted to holding many misconceptions. They learned that journalists and police officers share many traits, such as a sense of fairness, compassion, the ability to remain clear-headed under adverse conditions, the ability to perform extremely well under pressure, and objectivity in the pursuit of information.

Many journalists also work on their own to improve their understanding of the police they cover. Laura-Lynne Powell, a police reporter for the Anaheim, Calif., Bulletin, learns about the police departments she covers by

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Media relations: five approaches

Any number of police agencies and executives have realized the value of cooperative, mutually beneficial relations with the news media. Following is a sampling of some of the philosophies, policies and approaches that have been adopted toward that end.

★ Indianapolis Police Department (from departmental General Order No. 10.00, effective June 5, 1981):

"It is the policy of the Indianapolis Police Department that the public should have accurate information concerning events that affect the public welfare, or are of public interest. The public, very much interested in the activities of the Indianapolis Police Department, expects the news media to provide this information. . . . Members of the Department who provide information to the news media shall do so in a courteous, impartial, and unbiased manner within the scope of their authority and in accordance with . . . Department Rules and Regulations."

"In routine police actions, the officer-in-charge of the investigation shall be responsible for giving media representatives on the scene information in accordance with this general order. In cases of a more serious nature, if the officer-in-charge of the scene is not able to deal with the media, he shall appoint an officer to answer the news media's questions. The officer-in-charge shall take steps to insure that the officer selected has the proper information to pass on to the media. In the case of a major disaster or crime scene, it shall be the responsibility of the officer-in-charge to appoint an officer to act as media liaison officer until the Public Information Officer arrives at the scene. This officer's sole duty will be media relations."

★ Charleston, S.C., Police Department (from an interview with Chief Reuben Greenberg, LEN, Dec. 29, 1987):

"We don't have a public information officer. If they want to know something about department policy, they can contact me. If they want to know something about a specific case, then they contact the cop that's handling it, because he's the one that's working the case and he knows what he wants put out on the street and what he doesn't, and all I'll do is screw it up for him."

"[Officers] have to learn the hard way. The only thing I can tell them is don't lie to the press, because if they ever find out that you lied, they'll come after you with 50,000 cannons. Whatever you're going to tell them, tell them and be accurate. If you're not going to tell them, let them know you're not . . . and leave it at that."

★ Oakland Police Department (from an interview with Chief George Hart, in "Managing for Success: A Police Chief's Survival Guide" [Police Executive Research Forum, 1987]):

"If you ever see the chief of police on the news commenting about a homicide, then something's wrong. First, it shows a lack of faith in the investigators. Second, chances are the chief doesn't know a damn thing about the case anyway. We have a one-line press policy which says that any officer in the department can talk to the press anytime he or she wants. We rely on their common sense to decide. The only guideline we provide is that officers should recognize that the reporters have legitimate jobs to do. Sometimes we hold our breath and hope an officer doesn't say something that will blow us out of the water, but we never will criticize an officer for making a comment."

★ Reno, Nev., Police Department (from an interview with Chief Robert Bradshaw, LEN, March 15, 1988):

"I invited the executive editor of the local newspaper to attend weekly meetings [on community-oriented policing]. For the first time he started seeing, and some of his assistants started seeing that it wasn't Chief Bradshaw who was critical of the way the newspaper was writing the stories. He saw that people in the trenches were saying, 'How come you did this or that?' He said that that training session was probably one of the most productive experiences he ever had, because he saw some of the things his folks were doing that he didn't see just from reading the newspaper. . . . I've noticed a real attempt to try to get more positive things in about the department."

★ Lakewood, Colo., Department of Public Safety (from a general policy order cited in "The Police Meet the Press," by Gerald W. Garner [Charles C. Thomas, 1983]):

"The existence of the position of public information officer does not imply any prohibition on other department members in speaking to . . . the press. Indeed, the very nature of news reporting necessitates the immediate gathering of factual information, and often the best source of such information is the patrol agent or investigator. Subject to the guidelines stated elsewhere . . . department members may respond immediately to press inquiries relating to police matters in which they are personally involved or about which they are informed. If not personally knowledgeable about the subject, the department member should refer the person seeking such information to one capable of providing it."

Jobs

Police Officers. The Jackson, Wyo., Police Department is recruiting to fill entry-level positions. Candidates with two years of college, two years prior service as a police officer and current POST certification are preferred. Starting salary (1988) is \$25,000 plus benefits.

To apply, contact: Police Department, P.O. Box 1687, Jackson, WY 83001. EOE.

Deputy Sheriffs. The Broward County, Fla., Sheriff's Department is seeking entry-level deputies for its law enforcement division.

Applicants must be U.S. citizens at least 19 years of age, and must possess a high school diploma or G.E.D., and a valid driver's license. Record must be free of felony convictions. All qualifying applicants will be sub-

ject to extensive screening.

Starting salary is \$16,129 per year for trainees, and \$23,148 per year upon completion of 16-week police academy program. Annual merit raises bring salary to maximum of \$32,557.

To apply, write or call: Broward County Sheriff's Office, 2600 SW 4th Ave., Fort Lauderdale, FL 33315. (305) 765-4448.

Police Officers. The Los Angeles Police Department is recruiting for entry-level positions.

Applicants must be at least 21 years of age, a U.S. citizen, and possess a high school diploma or G.E.D.; must be at least 5' tall but not taller than 6'8"; must be in good health and meet a vision requirement, and must pass a qualifying written and oral examination and a background investigation.

Annual salary for basic police officer positions is \$30,059 and is automatically increased to \$39,818. Candidates with prior law enforcement experience and/or acceptable college may be eligible to enter the training academy at a salary level higher than \$30,059.

To apply, contact the Recruitment Unit, Employee Opportunity and Development Division, 150 N. Los Angeles Street, Los Angeles, CA 90012. Telephone: (213) 485-LAPD. You may reach an LAPD recruiter on one of the following toll-free numbers: (800) 252-7790 (California residents);

(800) 421-9555 (out-of-state residents). AA/EOE.

Police Officers. The Washington, D.C., Metropolitan Police Department is seeking to fill entry-level positions.

Applicants must be U.S. citizens at least 21 years old at date of appointment but not older than 30 at date of application. In addition, applicants must: be at least 5 feet tall with weight proportionate to height; have 20/60 vision of better, correctable to 20/20; possess a high school diploma or GED or one year of experience as a sworn police officer in a city of at least 500,000 population, and be a resident of the District of Columbia or become a resident within 180 days of appointment. Candidates must pass a written and physical examination.

To apply, contact the Metropolitan Police Recruiting Branch, 300 Indiana Avenue, N.W., Room 2061, Washington, DC 20001. (202) 727-4236. AA/EOE.

Police Officers. New London, Conn., has several entry-level openings on its 99-member police department. Applicants must have completed one year of college, be of excellent character and in good physical and mental health.

To apply, send resume to: Personnel Officer, City of New London, 181 Captain's Walk, New London, CT 06320.

LEN interview: Chief Galen Ash

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some equipment, but we still rely on local people to be involved in these cases. Money has been a problem for us in getting organized. We are in our infancy stages as a commission, but since most of the legislators in Ohio seem to have a strong appetite for law and order, and for the needs of law enforcement in particular, we're moving. We may be behind the times, but we're going to catch up.

LEN: The Bowling Green Police Division recently became the first police agency in northwest Ohio to be properly accredited for electronic surveillance under the new law you mentioned. Is that to suggest that in the past you could not conduct such surveillance?

ASH: Only the Federal Government, through the courts, could authorize it. Under Ohio's new law, which passed in the last year or so, they had to set up certain guidelines for the use of surveillance. It's very restrictive, and the civil liberties people are watchdogging that. There are so many safeguards, and training was set up for the use of wiretaps or electronic surveillance. One of my officers attended that training, and he was the only one from this corner of the state, and one of just a handful of people in general. These people are the only people in the state who are authorized under state to do this, and they will be authorized to train and certify others in the future. But it's so complicated and so difficult and takes so much time, effort and equipment — which is a safeguard in itself — that it needs to be a good, worthwhile case before you can afford to spend the time and the money and the effort on doing all this. I think there are too many restrictions, but when you deal with the privacy of somebody else, it's a very sensitive, very touchy situation. So maybe it's better if you have too many restrictions than to have not enough.

LEN: Your department is due to get a 911 emergency phone system off the ground next year. One would have thought that 911 would already be in place in your area, or for that matter, areas like it.

ASH: All over the country, you'll find that more departments don't have it than do. Each law-enforcement agency has its own distinctive emergency number. We have rolls and rolls of these fluorescent sticks with the numbers for police, fire and ambulance, for residents to put in their phone books. Only recently was a law passed whereby the phone companies have to participate if the communities want to, and they can add so many cents per month onto the phone bills to help pay for this equipment and service. I think it's really worth it, because we had a case about a year and a half ago of a divorce situation where the guy shot his wife, from whom he was separated, and shot her girlfriend and was shooting at his two stepdaughters. They had to dial "0" and go through the operator to phone it in. So there's a definite need for 911. And you always have to say "nine-one-one," because I was told about a lawsuit somewhere, where they had been advertising it as "nine-eleven," and somebody couldn't find the 11 on the phone. To you and me it may seem funny, but there are some strange people out there.

Kleinig:

Demilitarizing drugs

Continued from Page 8

it. At least it will result in a more dignified — and in many cases more productive — dependence than we presently have.

Third, if there is to be any criminalization at all, it should be directed at the commercialization of drug distribution. The economic incentive for drug distribution will be undermined if those whose need for drugs is strong can get them by socially sanctioned and cost-free means. The billions that are currently spent on "fighting drugs" (and tending "war casualties" — victims of robbery, drug-related killings, AIDS, etc.) might be more usefully spent in rehabilitative and social programs designed to diminish the underlying impulses toward drug use.

And finally, we need much more realistic — more honest — education about the effects and hazards of drug-taking. I do not believe that drug use is healthy. Nevertheless, we have been treated to a

campaign of misinformation about the effects of drug-taking that millions of social drug users know to be patently false.

There is, of course, a standard objection to demilitarization. It is that we will be overrun by drugs, and that the human costs at the end will be worse than at the beginning. That is a risk, but it is a risk that we can take measures to minimize. Decommercialization, education, programs to tackle poverty and social anomie, and the use of strong deterrents where drug use jeopardizes third parties all serve to diminish the attractiveness of drug use. These alternatives, given present war expenditures, should be eminently affordable.

Unfortunately, such redirection would also threaten the political, career, and ideological platforms of many who now have a deep stake in the "war effort." They may be just as addicted to their ways as those to whom their efforts are supposedly directed.

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Coleman:

Zero tolerance must be the goal

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means. The dollar cost alone to all of us is extraordinarily high — a national hidden tax of at least \$55 billion each year.

Most importantly, the enormous human cost to thousands of families who daily suffer the effects of drug abuse by their children is a human tragedy of the highest order. Opportunities for productive service to others by millions of human beings who use drugs as their deadly means to

withdraw from life itself is an additional loss beyond all measurement.

Drugs are illegal because they are a forceful, deadly virus that destroys lives, families and the economy. It is a more deadly virus than AIDS, which itself has been linked to drug abuse. We cannot tolerate or ignore the extraordinary harm that drugs do to us and still remain a people who value life. We must be a generation that builds a safe and caring

community. The drug virus, if legalized, will predictably become a greater cancer that feeds on our lives, our institutions and our values.

Law-enforcement agencies and our over-burdened justice system alone cannot and will not be able to resolve this crisis. There must be a total commitment to reduce and not increase drug use.

A substantive, community-based zero-tolerance program must be our goal.

Upcoming Events

OCTOBER

17-19. The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation. Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. To be held in Seattle. Fee: \$495.

17-20. The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation. Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. To be held in Chicago. Fee: \$495.

17-21. National Organized Crime Conference. Presented by the Broward Sheriff's Office, Organized Crime Centre. To be held in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Fee: \$350 (in-state); \$400 (out of state).

17-21. Composite Art for Law Enforcement. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$425.

17-21. Basic Instructor Training. Presented by the Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Sam Houston State University. To be held in Huntsville, Tex. Fee: \$135.

17-21. D-Base III for Law Enforcement Using Microcomputers. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$575.

17-21. Sniper I: Precision Marksmanship. Presented by the Institute of Public Service. To be held in Gainesville, Ga. Fee: \$600.

17-21. Police Traffic Radar Instructor. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$350.

17-21. Narcotics Identification & Investigation. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$375.

17-21. Crime Scene Investigation. Presented by the Mid-Atlantic Institute. To be held in Raleigh, N.C. Fee: \$350.

17-21. Report Writing for Instructors. Presented by Bruce T. Olson. To be held in Huntington Beach, Calif. Fee: \$290.

17-28. Traffic Accident Reconstruction I. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$700.

17-Nov. 4. Command Training Program. Presented by the New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management. To be held in Wellesley, Mass.

18. Performance Evaluation: Product & Process. Presented by the Criminal Justice Training & Education Center. To be held in Toledo, Ohio. Fee: \$100.

18. Basic Interviewing Techniques for Law Enforcement. Presented by the Criminal Justice Training & Education Center. Fee: \$100.

18-21. Internal Affairs for Corrections Officers. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$350.

19. Screening Personnel through Paper &

Pencil Testing. Presented by the Security Management Institute. To be held in New York. Fee: \$195.

19. Tactical Vehicle Stops. Presented by the Criminal Justice Training & Education Center. Fee: \$350.

19-20. Interview & Interrogation. Presented by the Criminal Justice Center, John Jay College of Criminal Justice. To be held in New York. Fee: \$175.

20-21. Stress Management for Police. Presented by the Center for Criminal Justice. To be held in Cleveland, Ohio. Fee: \$150.

20-21. Emergency Vehicle Operation. Presented by the Criminal Justice Training & Education Center. Fee: \$600.

20-23. International Conference on Drug Policy Reform. Presented by the Drug Policy Foundation. To be held in Washington, D.C. Fee: \$75 (before Sept. 15); \$95 (thereafter).

23-25. Street Survival '88. Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Rosemont, Ill. Fee: \$110 (all three days); \$79 (first two days only); \$49 (third day only).

23-29. Providing Protective Services. Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates. To be held in Berryville, Va. Fee: \$2,300.

24-25. The Law Enforcement Response to Family Violence. Presented by the Victim Services Agency and the U.S. Department of Justice. To be held in Dallas. Fee: \$150.

24-26. Managing the Property & Evidence Function. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Minneapolis/St. Paul, Minn.

24-26. Developing & Implementing Field Training Programs. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Atlanta.

24-28. Supervising Civilians in Law Enforcement. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$375.

24-28. High-Risk Contact Response. Presented by the Koga Institute. To be held in Golden, Colo.

24-28. Comprehensive Police Fleet Management. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$375.

24-28. Sniper II: Sniper/Counter-Sniper Operations. Presented by the Institute of Public Service. Fee: \$600.

24-28. Latent Fingerprint Technician. Presented by the Mid-Atlantic Institute. Fee: \$300.

24-28. Supervision of Personnel. Presented by the Center for Criminal Justice. Fee: \$250.

24-28. Crime Scene Technology. Presented

by the Criminal Justice Training & Education Center. Fee: \$1,500.

24-Nov. 4. At-Scene Traffic Accident/Traffic Homicide Investigation. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Panama City, Fla. Fee: \$495.

24-Nov. 4. Traffic Accident Reconstruction. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Miami, Fla. Fee: \$595.

24-Nov. 18. Police Traffic Management. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$910.

25-26. Computer Security Operations. Presented by the Graduate School, U.S. Department of Agriculture. To be held in Washington, D.C. Fee: \$235.

25-27. The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation. Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. To be held in Milwaukee. Fee: \$495.

25-28. Interviews & Interrogations for Internal Affairs Officers. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$375.

26-27. Improvised Explosive Devices & Booby Traps. Presented by Executec International. To be held in Sterling, Va.

31-Nov. 2. High-Risk Warrant Service. Presented by Executec International. To be held in Sterling, Va.

31-Nov. 4. DWI Instructor. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$350.

31-Nov. 4. Assets Protection I. Presented by the American Society for Industrial Security. To be held in San Diego. Fee: \$690 (ASIS members); \$790 (non-members).

31-Nov. 4. Traffic Accident Reconstruction II. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$450.

31-Nov. 4. Police Budgeting. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$375.

31-Nov. 11. Armed Forces Traffic Management & Accident Prevention. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$600.

31-Nov. 11. Police Executive Development Institute. Presented by Pennsylvania State University. To be held in University Park, Pa. Fee: \$725.

31-Nov. 11. Advanced Traffic Accident Investigation. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in St. Petersburg, Fla. Fee: \$495.

NOVEMBER

1-2. Hostage Negotiations. Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates. To be held in Winchester, Va.

1-3. Introduction to Physical Evidence. Presented by the Criminal Justice Training & Education Center. To be held in Toledo, Ohio. Fee: \$300.

1-4. Police Internal Affairs. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Fee: \$350.

23. Handling the Assaultive or Out-of-Control Offender. Presented by the Criminal Justice Training & Education Center. Fee: \$400.

23. Managing Field Training Officer Programs. Presented by the Traffic Institute. To be held in Evanston, Ill. Fee: \$275.

23. DWI Enforcement. Presented by the Criminal Justice Training & Education Center. Fee: \$680.

24. Advanced Special Weapons & Tactics. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Washington, D.C.

24. Street Survival '88. Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Sacramento, Calif. Fee: \$110 (all three days); \$79 (first two days only); \$49 (third day only).

24. The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation. Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. To be held in Southfield, Mich. Fee: \$495.

3-4. Blood Spatter Analysis. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Daytona Beach, Fla.

3-4. Contemporary Terrorism. Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates. To be held in Washington, D.C.

4. Report Writing. Presented by the Criminal Justice Training & Education Center. Fee: \$300.

45. How to Become a Professional Expert Witness & Security Consultant. Presented by the Security Management Institute. To be held in New York. Fee: \$295.

46. Workshop for Recently Appointed Chiefs, Part II. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in San Diego.

7-9. The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation. Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. To be held in Lakewood, Colo. Fee: \$495.

7-11. Introductory Computer Applications for the Police Budget Process. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$475.

7-11. Report Writing for Instructors. Presented by Bruce T. Olson. To be held in San Mateo, Calif. Fee: \$290.

7-11. Photography in Traffic Accident Investigation. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$395.

7-11. Police Motorcycle Rider Course. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$575.

7-11. Crime Scene Techniques Involving Surface Skeletons & Buried Bodies. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$350.

Cooperation with the press is in policing's best interest

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writing feature stories about their policies and programs. She says police administrators are eager to have these stories covered. "You can sit in their office and talk about something nice for a change," she said. "Usually it doesn't have an immediate deadline, so you can take your time."

Joseph Hallinan of the Indianapolis Star says that police reporters from that paper periodically go out on patrol with police officers. This is done completely off the record and on the reporter's own time, usually at night when there is more police activity.

"As a general rule of thumb, you've got to know whom you are covering," Hallinan observed. "You've got to know where they live, what they do and what they think, or else you're not a very good reporter."

Cooperation Is Not the Rule

The public information function requires a person who has an appreciation of the needs and responsibilities of the press in informing the public. He or she is the press advocate of the police agency, going the extra mile to make accommodations to the press and facilitating the reporter's job.

But, as Chief Annee says, "I think it's the exception rather than the rule when law enforcement tries to work with the media. As far as I'm concerned, it's the enlightened departments today that realize that the media is not the enemy, and that we can co-exist and work together in the same kind of environment. I think the media is much more kind to the department when you have

that kind of relationship."

Kindness is a two-way street, as reporters in Indianapolis found out. At the conclusion of 20-hour hostage situation, during which reporters and cameramen had camped out in front of the besieged building, Indianapolis police prepared to take their prisoner out through the rear entrance to avoid reporters and photographers. But Chief Annee ordered his officers to exit through the front door in order to allow the media to get pictures and videotape of the successful wrap-up to the hostage drama.

"The media was good to us in that we had certain requirements during that event, that they stay out of the way and not report information that was not true," Annee said. "At the same time, we agreed to keep them posted on a very regular basis as to what was happening. Certainly, then, when the thing was brought to a conclusion, we wouldn't take the guy out the back door."

Police just might find that cooperation with the news media is in their own best interest — an investment with potentially rich payoffs in the area of community relations. When the police are fair and provide the press with information in a timely fashion, reporters and editors return the favor by going out of their way to be accurate and fair, and in many cases, more favorable in their coverage of police and crime issues. As with so many other areas of police operations, proactive rather than reactive is seen as the best approach to dealing with an aggressive, curious and, more often than not, well-intentioned news media establishment.

For further information:

American Society for Industrial Security, 1655 North Fort Myer Drive, Suite 1200, Arlington, VA 22209. (703) 522-5800.

Calibre Press, 666 Dundee Rd., Suite 1607, Northbrook, IL 60062. 1-800-323-0037.

Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University, 11075 East Blvd., Cleveland, OH 44106. (216) 368-3308.

Criminal Justice Center, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 444 W. 56th St., New York, NY 10019. (212) 247-1600.

Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Sam Houston State University, Box 2296, Huntsville, TX 77341.

Criminal Justice Training & Education Center, 301 Collingwood Blvd., Toledo, OH 43602. (419) 244-4680.

Drug Policy Foundation, 4801 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Suite 400, Washington, DC 20016. (202) 895-1634.

Executec International Corp., 105 Executive Drive, Suite 110, Sterling, VA 22170. (703) 478-3595.

Graduate School, U.S. Department of

Agriculture, 600 Maryland Ave., N.W., Room 106, Washington, DC 20024. (202) 447-7124.

Institute of Police Technology & Management, University of North Florida, 4567 St. Johns Bluff Rd. So., Jacksonville, FL 32216. (904) 646-2722.

Institute of Public Service, 601 Broad St. S.E., Gainesville, GA 30501. (800) 235-4723. (800) 633-6681 (in Georgia).

International Association of Chiefs of Police, 13 Firstfield Road, Gaithersburg, MD 20878. (301) 948-0922; (800) 638-4085.

Koga Institute, 925 S. Main St., No. 284, Fallbrook, CA 92028. (619) 723-8195.

Mid-Atlantic Institute, 205 Broad Leaf Circle, Raleigh, NC 27612. (919) 781-8601.

National Association of Police Organizations, 1920 L St., Suite 501, Washington, DC 20036. (202) 223-6515.

National Crime Prevention Institute, School of Justice Administration, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292.

New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management, Babson College,

Drawer E, Babson Park, MA 01767. (617) 239-7033, 34.

Bruce T. Olson, Ph.D., 1015 12th St., Suite 6, Modesto, CA 95354-0811. (209) 527-2287.

Pennsylvania State University, Attn.: Kathy Karchner, 410 Keller Conference Center, University Park, PA 16802. (814) 863-3551.

John E. Reid & Associates, 250 South Wacker Drive, Suite 1100, Chicago, IL 60606. (312) 876-1600.

Richard W. Kobetz and Associates, North Mountain Pines Training Center, Arcadia Manor, Route Two, Box 100, Berryville, VA 22611. (703) 955-1128 (24-hour desk).

Security Management Institute, 444 W. 56th St., New York, NY 10019. (212) 247-1600.

Southern Police Institute, Attn.: Ms. Shirley Beck, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292. (502) 588-6561.

Traffic Institute, 555 Clark Street, P.O. Box 1409, Evanston, IL 60204.

Victim Services Agency, Law Enforcement Training Project, 2 Lafayette St., 3d Floor, New York, NY 10017. (212) 577-7700.

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